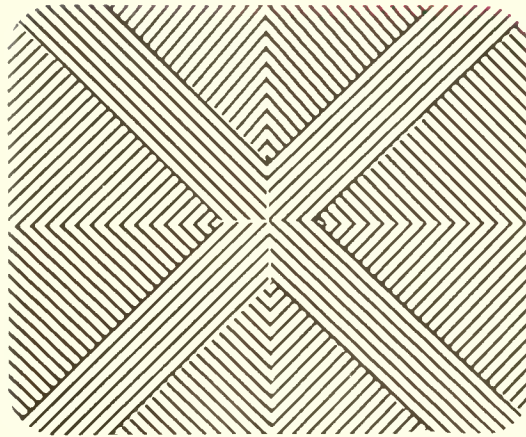
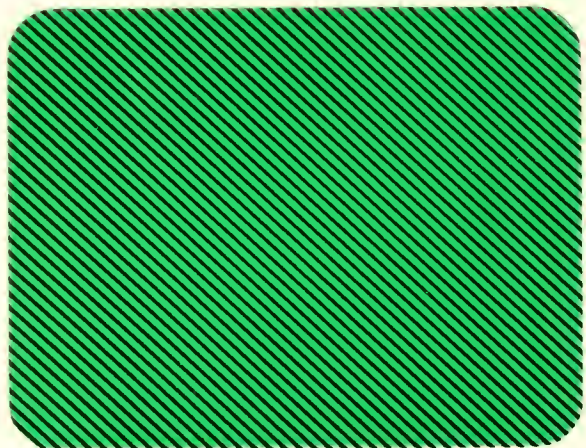
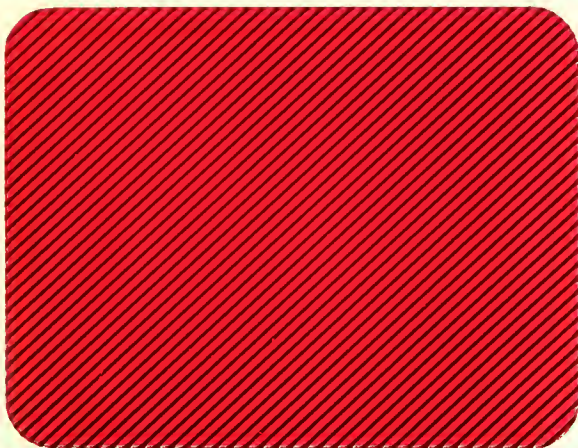


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.



Seeing colors where they aren't
(page 1)



If you live in one of these areas, read this ad!

Brown faculty are traveling to eight regions this winter to conduct Continuing College programs — high-excitement, low-cost educational events. You should plan now to be part of the excitement of Brown's classrooms — in your own home town.

Read the list below and note when the faculty are coming to your area. Mark your calendars and invite your friends to join you for an experience too good to miss. Full details and a registration form will arrive in the mail four weeks before the seminar. But if you wish to be assured of information mailed first class to your home, send in the coupon below.

Boston

February 4

Africa with Newell Stultz, professor of political science, and Anani Dzidzienyo, instructor in Afro-American studies

Houston

March 11

Energy Alternatives with Joseph Loferski, professor of engineering, and William Slick '49, vice president, Exxon

New Jersey and Philadelphia

March 18

Anthropology with Jane Dwyer, associate professor of anthropology, and George Hicks, associate professor of anthropology

Pittsburgh

March 4

The U.S. and Europe with Anthony Molho, professor of history, and Charles Neu, professor of history

Rhode Island

February and March

A variety of topics in the form of evening seminar series

San Francisco

April 8

to be determined

Washington, D.C.

February 11

Art with Kermit Champa, professor of art

Westchester and Fairfield Counties

February 4

to be determined

(And for a unique vacation experience, plan now to come to the campus in the summer of '78. Brown's summer college sold out last year, so you should plan ahead. Dates are June 25 to July 1. Check the appropriate box on the coupon for advance information.)



A program in Brown University's Continuing College
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- ☐ Yes, reserve a space for _____ people in the seminar in my region and, closer to the date, send me more information in the mail, first class.
- ☐ Yes, put me on the list for advance information on Brown's summer college.

Name

Street address

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Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, November 1977, Vol. 78, No. 3

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Anh Dang '81 fled Saigon with most of her family in April 1975 only days before the Communist takeover. She landed at Camp Pendleton, attended four American high schools — her family finally settled in Dallas — and applied to Brown.

18 'Curiosity Is Most of My Motivation'

Recently retired Professor of Psychology Lorrin Riggs has spent most of his life garnering insight into sight. In the course of a "brilliant career" in optical research Riggs has made "some of the century's most important breakthroughs in the study of how man sees."

25 The Lamphere Settlement: A Faculty View

Associate Director of Physical Education Arlene Gorton '52 and Professor of Sociology Albert Wessen, two members of a committee that represented the Brown faculty in negotiations leading to the out-of-court settlement of the Lamphere case, discuss the impact and implications of that settlement for Brown.

38 Bess Armstrong 'On Her Own'

Bess Armstrong '75 is one bright new face on prime-time TV this fall. She plays copywriter Julia Peters (a starring role) in the CBS comedy series "On Our Own" — the story of two women, fresh out of college, learning to fend for themselves in New York City.

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Cover: Teach your brain to "see" colors where they aren't. Stare at the middle of the green rectangle for five or ten seconds, and then at the middle of the red rectangle for the same amount of time. Continue staring alternately at the colored rectangles for a total of five minutes. (Good light is a must.) After five minutes, shift your gaze to the black-and-white line pattern above the colored rectangles. It should have taken on green and pink hues. (If you don't see them, you may be color blind. Try another five minutes of alternate inspection of the colors.) You have experienced the McCollough Effect, just one of the vision research interests of Professor Lorrin Riggs (page 18).
Back cover: Bess Armstrong '75 (page 38). Photo by John Forasté.

Under the Elms

A warning about increasing governmental encroachment



John Forasté (2)

The opening convocation was held outside for the first time in many years.

The signs read: Please Sit On The Grass. Students were delighted — many stopped to say, "I want that sign!" — and promptly spread out all over the College Green to celebrate, on September 19, the opening of the University's 214th academic year. The sun shone (warmly), the Brown Band struck up fine tunes from its open-air stage on the Faunce House terrace, and some 2,500 students gathered (a bit boister-

ously) to witness the annual Convocation. ("Good heavens," one exclaimed, "this is bigger than your average demonstration.")

President Howard Swearer — in this, his first Convocation, and the first in many years to be held outdoors — addressed his remarks to the issue of academic freedom. Of chief concern to the University, Mr. Swearer said, are the "alarming" encroachments on its

autonomy by the federal and state governments and the growing regulations and influences which, he said, may "constitute a qualitative alteration in [the University's] status." Public funding of higher education, to whatever extent, has resulted in demands for greater "accountability" on the part of the University. Such demands provide the University with "an increasing burden of requirements and paperwork



and less latitude in setting its own course."

In addition, Mr. Swearer said, many of the new federal laws and regulations are "often inconsistent and conflicting, and universities find themselves caught in a Catch-22 situation." While the University might applaud legislation that would extend the mandatory retirement age, for example — an act Congress is now considering — such

a move would place Brown, and other universities, in a serious dilemma.

"There would be significantly fewer positions for new Ph.D.'s, who are already in surplus in most disciplines; and it would cripple affirmative action efforts in regard to minorities and women. It is simply not sufficient," Mr. Swearer said, "for the Congress to pass such legislation in simplified form and then hope that somehow universities

will be able to sort out the problems and priorities.

"The academic community must more vigorously make clear to elected representatives and the public at large the manner in which our institutional integrity is being eroded and the resulting consequences," Mr. Swearer continued. "This effort will be made and Brown has an important role to play within it."

But first, he stressed, Brown must make certain that its own house is in order. "Our University policies and processes must be clearly defined and explicitly defensible," he said. Internal monitoring and corrective action as problems arise are "our best defense against external constraints. We [must] first of all be accountable to ourselves so that we can persuade others of our capability to handle our own affairs."

Despite the new incursions into academic freedom by federal and state legislation, Mr. Swearer found "much positive ferment" at Brown. "The tempo of experimentation in the undergraduate curriculum has quickened"; the Resource Center and the Learning Assistance and Assessment Bureau have been established; faculty now provide academic counseling in the dean's office; the University is exploring the possibility of new programs in lifelong learning; a major externally funded study of co-education at Brown is soon to commence; the University's Affirmative Action Plan has been updated and submitted in full to the regional headquarters of the Office of Civil Rights (story below); and the budget for the current academic year is projected to show still more improvement.

"A spirit of dynamism is manifest," Mr. Swearer said buoyantly. Brown "is entering a new phase of forward movement . . . It is a compelling cause from which few should wish to shrink. It should be an exhilarating, if sometimes exhausting, experience." In the last eight months, Mr. Swearer said, "I have learned that Brown is one of the

most stimulating, demanding, and personally rewarding communities to be found anywhere."

The band stirred; the crowd dispersed. Ten minutes after the close of the ceremony the chairs had been stacked, the podium dismantled, the public address system hushed. The Green returned unto itself; professors and students returned to classes. It was, once again, open season on ideas. D.S.

The Affirmative Action plan: A 322-page commitment not to discriminate

The 322-page document written by a host of persons at Brown and recently submitted to the Boston regional headquarters of the Office of Civil Rights does not make for light reading; it is the University's Affirmative Action Plan, and it is not likely to win any prizes for literary flair.

The plan is big and unwieldy but it spells out — in much detail — Brown's commitment "not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, national origin, handicap, status as a veteran, or sex, except where sex is a bona fide occupational qualification."

The document includes Brown's plans to comply with new federal legislation regarding the handicapped and Vietnam era veterans; a series of goals and timetables designed to bring more women and minority members onto the faculty at Brown, to which the goals set forth in the Lamphere settlement corre-

spond (*BAM*, October); a new employee classification system adopted by the University in 1975; utilization analyses (showing how many persons are presently employed at Brown in various employment categories compared to their availability in the labor pool); and a special supplement concerning the medical program. The plan's seventeen appendices include hiring plan guidelines, an extract from the *Department Chairman's Handbook* (describing procedures for new appointments to the faculty), procedures for employee review and grievances, a complete text of the faculty rules and regulations, and other forms and figures.

"The whole plan really is designed to be an audit and an accounting and a report to ourselves first," says Assistant to the President Kelsey Murdoch, "and having done that we ought to be able to tell anybody else who wants to know."

According to United States law, any college or university having fifty or more employees that receives \$50,000 or more in federal grants and contracts must develop an affirmative action plan. Brown's plan has been evolving since the 1960s, when Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act first prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Subsequent changes in the law — such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 — have required corresponding changes in Brown's own plan. At the same time, Brown was developing an overall faculty staffing plan and revamping its entire personnel system. These, along with others rewritten to accommodate additional new legislation, have been packaged together and the new, larger plan now awaits final approval in Boston.

Significantly, the utilization analysis shows that Brown has, since a 1972 census, "overutilized" women in every employment category on the non-faculty side except in "skilled crafts" and "service/maintenance." (The available work force figures for those two categories may be skewed because of the many women working in the jewelry industry in Rhode Island.)

Regarding faculty utilization — the actual employment of faculty compared to the availability of candidates in the work force — more women have been hired since 1972 than would have been expected from a statistical base. Still, the

Convocation sign: And the students did.



John Foraste

number of tenured women remains below desirable levels (hence the goals and timetables constructed to correct this disparity). While the number of minority members on the faculty has been increasing, it too remains below — in some disciplines far below — desirable levels.

Of the 863 or so universities that receive federal contracts and thus must develop affirmative action plans, 108 have had their plans approved by the Office of Civil Rights in their region (there are ten regions). A university is not required to submit its plan, however, unless the regional office requests it — because the office is conducting a review, because of complaints filed, because the university had come up for a contract renewal, or for other reasons. Eleven universities in the Boston region — among them Dartmouth, Harvard, MIT, Tufts, Yale, the University of Massachusetts — have had their plans approved. D.S.

Brown responds to the Bakke case

By the time the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments on *The Regents of the University of California versus Allan Bakke* on October 12, more *amicus curiae*, or friend of the court, briefs had been filed than at any other time in Supreme Court history. Brown, along with seven other private universities, was party to one such brief, filed by Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pennsylvania in support of the University of California. This *amicus curiae* brief advocates the reversal of the decision by the California Supreme Court.

Allan Bakke, a thirty-seven-year-old engineer whose application for admission to the medical school of the University of California at Davis had been rejected (in 1973 and again in 1974), claimed that by having set aside sixteen places in each class for minority applicants the Davis medical school had discriminated against him on the basis of color and race (that is, that the university had engaged in "reverse discrimination" by choosing candidates Bakke claims were less well-qualified than he on the basis of their race).

The central issue of the Bakke case, as presented by the Supreme Court of California in its decision, is "whether the rejection of better qualified applicants on racial grounds is constitu-

tional." The California Supreme Court ruled that it was not. The court held that the special admissions policy of the Davis medical school, designed to help eradicate the effects of previous discrimination in American society, "[had] the effect of depriving persons who were not members of a minority of benefits which they would otherwise have enjoyed." In other words, the measure the Davis medical school chose in its attempt to right past wrongs for some members of society was itself discriminatory.

When the Davis medical school was unable to establish that in the absence of its special admissions program Allan Bakke would have been denied admission, the court held that Bakke must be admitted to the medical school.

The central issue in the Bakke case, put in a slightly different way, seems to be that of quotas: Can a state university (or, by extension, any educational institution, or employer) take race into account to remedy the effects of social discrimination?

Levi Adams, associate vice president for external affairs of the Program in Medicine at Brown, illustrated the dilemma posed by the Bakke case this way. "The Fourteenth Amendment is fine if everybody starts off at the same point," he said. "It's just not appropriate for someone who has been in shackles and chains and has had them removed and is then brought to the starting line with someone who's been in training all along, to fire a gun and say, 'Okay. Go. Equality is here.'"

"I think we need to be sure that there is a national goal involved here," he continued, "to bring some measure of equality and justice to those who've been objects of discrimination for a long time. If it is a national goal, then one ought to perceive it as no different than veterans' programs or programs for the handicapped where we've given special consideration to special interest groups."

"I don't know of any war that we've fought anywhere that we as the victors did not shell out billions of dollars to make reparations for damage that we had inflicted before. The nation needs to ask, as a nation, whether or not reparations need to be made to a significant part of the population that had been damaged in the past."

The *amicus curiae* brief supported by Brown argues that for a variety of reasons it is desirable for universities to select a racially diverse student body

"because a student body with varied backgrounds and interests provides the most stimulating intellectual environment," because "the differences in experience that arise out of growing up black, or Chicano, or Puerto Rican, or native American, enable students who are members of those groups to introduce into the university community important perceptions and understandings," and because "by making conscious efforts to include more minority students in their undergraduate and professional programs, universities are better performing the function of providing tomorrow's leaders in all walks of life."

In order to achieve these ends, the *amicus* brief holds, "it is essential . . . that race be specifically considered in choosing a student body." In urging the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of California, the brief stated, "The guiding principle of freedom under which American colleges and universities have grown to greatness is that these institutions are expected to assume and exercise responsibility for the shaping of academic policy without extramural intervention."

The brief argues, then, for judicial restraint — the courts should be extremely reluctant to interfere in educational policy, an area where their "lack of specialized knowledge and experience counsels against [tampering with] the informed judgments made at state and local levels."

Quoting a manifesto presented by senior scholars at the University of Cape Town and the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa in an attempt to preserve their own academic freedom many years ago, the brief reads, ". . . It is the business of a university to provide that atmosphere which is most conducive to speculation, experiment, and creation. It is an atmosphere in which there prevail 'the four essential freedoms' of a university — to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study."

"One of the very purposes of taking minority status into account in admissions programs is to speed the time when that is no longer necessary," the brief argues, "when applicants from all races and ethnic groups will have overcome the handicaps of previous generations of prejudice and will be able to

compete for admission to selective educational institutions on terms nearly enough equal that special efforts will not be needed in order to acquire sufficiently diverse and representative student bodies."

The *amicus* brief does not specifically endorse the special admissions program of the Davis medical school, but states that universities should be allowed some latitude to devise their own admissions policies designed to increase enrollment of minority students.

If the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the Supreme Court of California — that the setting aside of sixteen places for minority students in each Davis medical school class is unconstitutional — then Brown's own medical admissions program will not be affected, as Brown's selection process sets no specific "quota" or number of places for minority students.

If, however, the Supreme Court reverses the decision in such a way as to admit that quotas (as opposed to "goals and timetables," the more delicate, and likely, terminology) can be used as a means of rectifying the past wrongs of social discrimination in university and professional school admissions, "there are some of us at Brown who would argue for a quota to bring us up to where we think we ought to be," Levi Adams said. Brown's medical admissions committee has set a goal of approximately 20 percent of each class to be composed of minority students and that goal has never been reached. Minority students in Brown's medical program, Adams added, have been consistently under-represented according to figures published by the American Association of Medical Colleges.

D.S.

Carberry at Penn

A correspondent in Philadelphia reports that the University of Pennsylvania has been added to the list of institutions at which Josiah Carberry has not spoken.

Mary Stroh Henderson (wife of Bruce A. Henderson '71) has sent us a copy of the May 10, 1977 edition of *The Almanac*, a newsletter for faculty and staff at Penn, in which this item appears under "Things to Do: Lectures":

"Prof. Josiah S. Carberry of Brown analyses *The Coesite-Stishovite Transition in the Inner Core and Its Effect on the*

Earth's Radius in 103 Hayden Hall, 4 p.m., May 13, sponsored by the John Carter Brown Foundation of Philadelphia. Coffee in the Lounge at 3:30."

May 13, you may remember, was a Friday.

Chicago Brown Club's architectural tour: A little bit like Art 56

The gleaming steel and concrete images of Chicago's Loop clicked by the bus windows like slides in an Art 56 lecture. Up front, the usually poised professor waved his note cards helplessly at the passing buildings and breathlessly blurted out the phrases we had once scribbled furiously in the dark.

"Now coming up is the Marquette Building . . . Holabird and . . . steel skeleton . . . across the street is the Federal Center . . . Miesian pier and spandril . . . there goes the Carson-Pirie-Scott store . . . Sullivan's foaming energy . . . above is the Sears Tower . . . and we just went by the Reliance Building . . . terra cotta skin . . . driver, mightn't we slow down a bit?"

Not every moment of the eight-hour architectural tour, sponsored by the Brown Club of Chicago and conducted by Prof. William H. Jordy one sunny Saturday in September, was quite so hectic. There was a leisurely lunch at the dignified Cliff Dwellers Club and a sherry hour afterward in the sparkling new Archicenter in the heart of the Loop.

In the morning, the group of Brown graduates and friends sank into low apricot-velvet chairs at the Robie House in Oak Park, Frank Lloyd Wright's early composition of exploding planes, meandering space, and cubistic kindergarten blocks. Then they crammed into the piggy-back Hyde Park apartments of architects William and George Fred Keck, whose homes seemed gracious but almost mundanely modern until it was pointed out that they had been built in 1909.

After lunch there was a quick, somber tour of Wright's tomb-like Charnley House downtown and a stroll along Astor Street, with Professor Jordy expounding to the breeze on the eclectic array of townhouse styles lining the old residential street — from Greek Revival to Art Deco to American Colonial.

And finally there was a smooth ride to the top of one of Mies ("Less is

more") van der Rohe's austere 1950s Lake Shore buildings, where Mies's grandson, architect Dirk Lohan, showed the group his elegantly spartan apartment with its panoramic view of Lake Michigan dotted with white sails below.

"We tried to diversify, and not show the buildings you'd normally see on a tour of Chicago," Professor Jordy said later. "I wish we'd had a little more time, but you can never see everything worthwhile in Chicago in one day anyway." He was pleasantly surprised, he added, to recognize a number of former students in the group.

Equally pleased at the turnout was tour hostess Nancy Cook '60, who has helped organize three previous excursions into the arts or sciences for Chicago Brown Club members over the past several years. In 1975, art professor Kermit Champa led a tour through a Monet exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute. Last year the club offered a lecture by geological sciences professor Thomas A. Mutch on photographing Mars, and a walking tour of the popular King Tut museum exhibit.

"We needed to get into something beyond golf outings and cocktails," Ms. Cook said recently. Although the club has an area mailing list of 1,100, she noted, "It's hard to get people out unless you have an unusual topic." The new formula seems to be working. The Monet and Tut tours were jammed, and at \$17.50 a head, more than 100 people applied for the forty-seven places in Professor Jordy's tour bus.

The expedition was a treat for the professor, as well as a chance to do some research on a project about American Modernism. Although he knows the Robie House and Carson-Pirie-Scott store inside out, Jordy had never before met the Keck brothers, whom he called the "most unduly overlooked" Chicago architects of their era.

And it was a treat for the mixed bag of graduate students, young professionals, and older art patrons who trooped on and off the bus all day. Some were taking a break from law studies. Some were rediscovering the city they'd grown up in. And others found an opportunity to recapture the good old days, when "work" meant sleeping through the first ten minutes of Art 56 and then scrambling to scrawl notes about the skyscrapers on the screen.

Pamela Constable '74

Eric Spencer: His day was not your typical nine-to-five job

Eric Spencer has one of the best-known faces on campus. His peripatetic job as the University's Safety Director for the past twelve years has taken him into virtually every room of every building that Brown owns, both on and off campus, and he greets most of the faculty and staff — and many students — by name.

Our first "official" encounter with

him two years ago was probably not as atypical as it sounds: a bat had flown into a BAM staff member's office and was napping in a potted plant and, as a number of sick and dead bats had been found on campus around that time, we immediately called the Safety Office. Shortly thereafter, Eric Spencer showed up, armed with a CO₂ fire extinguisher with which to "freeze" the bat so it could be captured and tested for rabies. After a couple of blasts with the extinguisher (with the door and windows closed, of course), the bat inexplica-

bly disappeared, much to Spencer's amused bafflement. He finally found it lying inert inside the "cage" of the typewriter and captured it in a plastic margarine tub he had brought along for the occasion. Of such events is a safety director's day composed — hardly your typical nine-to-five desk job.

On September 30, Eric Spencer resigned his duties to assume a more routine (if not exactly deskbound) job as safety consultant with M&M Protection Consultants in Boston, a subsidiary of Marsh & McLennan. At M&M, he will be working primarily with industrial clients such as Raytheon to help them improve their safety programs (although Boston University is also one of M&M's clients).

Spencer, smiling, admitted that he'll miss working on the Brown campus. A few days prior to leaving, he leaned back in his chair behind a large stack of orange "NO SMOKING" signs (about to be posted in all Brown classrooms in compliance with the new state law restricting smoking in public places), lit a cigarette, and reminisced about his twelve years as the University's official protector of life and limb.

Spencer, who came to Brown from MIT's Lincoln Lab, was originally hired because of a fatal accident that occurred in 1965: a graduate student was electrocuted in a bio-med lab while standing on a wet floor and working with a 5,000-volt electrophoresis apparatus. That accident, plus some pressure from the University's insurance company, led to the creation of Spencer's job. His responsibilities have been not only preventive, in that he tries to foresee problems and accidents before they occur, but educational and regulatory: he attempted to raise the community's consciousness about safety hazards and issues, and he monitored Brown's compliance with such agencies as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration.

"When I came here," he said, "the biggest problem was getting the confidence of people in the labs and shops. A lot of them saw me as restrictive, a pain in the neck, until they realized that we could work together reasonably — that I was there for their benefit." Spencer's affability and good humor undoubtedly went a long way toward gaining the trust of those who worked with him. And he has an impressive record of accomplishments

Eric Spencer pauses after pulling the plug on an unsafe laboratory light.



John Forstie

to show for his twelve years: among others, an effective eye-protection program, an efficient system for waste chemical disposal, and a stringent radiation-safety program, where none of these had existed before. (He likes to illustrate the value of his eye-protection program with a dramatic anecdote. Once, he and two representatives from the state health department were taking lead-in-air measurements over a molten-lead bath in Barus & Holley when the professor, to demonstrate how the bath worked, dipped an empty sample case into it. There was moisture on the outside of the sample case, and the hot lead exploded — splattering the professor's safety glasses. He suffered only minor spot burns on his face and his eyes escaped intact.)

Two years ago, Brown's safety program won the award of honor for the college and university category in the National Safety Council's annual competition. Spencer pointed out that the Safety Office has "paid for itself" in savings on workmen's compensation. But his most recent accomplishment, of which he is almost as proud as anything he's done on the job, was winning this year's Faculty Club pool championship, in partnership with Vice President Bob Reichley. Chemistry professor Jerry Nace and his pool-playing cohorts — among them Provost Merton Stoltz, Vice President Paul Maeder, Prof. Elmer Blistein, Registrar Milton Noble, Controller Dan Keough, Computer Center Director Jack Duffy, and Reichley — honored their departing champion with a luncheon at the Faculty Club on September 30.

Being the safety director has had more than its share of comic moments. One night the Security Office notified Spencer that one of its officers had smelled smoke in a men's dormitory, but couldn't trace it. "This was one of those old dorms with fireplaces in every room, but of course they had all been blocked up," Spencer said. "Well, we finally found the room where the smoke was coming from — there were three or four guys in there, dead drunk, trying to roast a duck in the fireplace at four in the morning."

Recently, Spencer confiscated a bizarre and mysterious object from a bio-med lab: a length of electrical cord with a male plug at each end. He shook his head wryly as he described it. "Plug one end into a socket, and you've got the full charge coming out the other

end. It has no possible legitimate use that I can think of — not even an illegitimate use, unless you wanted to zap someone." (Nobody in bio-med would claim responsibility for this bastard piece of equipment.)

Spencer's new job will not be entirely lacking in potential hazards. M&M Protection Consultants is located, ironically enough, on the thirty-eighth floor of Boston's infamous Hancock Tower (the one with the self-destructing windows). Incredible as it sounds, there are uniformed glass-watchers stationed on the sidewalk at each side of the building, whose job it is to scan the glass walls continually with binoculars. If a pane changes color, that means it's about to break — and they have anywhere from five minutes to twenty-four hours to evacuate the area and get the pane out. "I'll have to remember not to lean against the windows," Spencer said, chuckling. J.P.

Helen Astin named Nancy Duke Lewis Professor

The Nancy Duke Lewis Professorship, established in 1967 through gifts and bequests to honor the revered Pembroke dean, has a new occupant: psychologist Helen S. Astin, a leading figure in the study of women in American higher education, who received a joint one-year visiting appointment in the Departments of Sociology and Psychology.

Helen Astin is professor of higher education and head of the higher edu-

Helen Astin in her UCLA office.



UCLA Photo

cation program at UCLA's Graduate School of Education, where she has been a faculty member since 1973. She is also vice president of the Higher Education Research Institute in Los Angeles. Her career has included teaching and research affiliations at the University of Maryland (where she received her doctorate), the National College of Education, Gallaudet College, the National Academy of Sciences, Stanford University, the Bureau of Social Science Research, and the University Research Corporation of Washington, D.C.

Her research interests are in educational and career development — primarily among women, adults, and disadvantaged students. She has written or been the co-author of several articles and texts in these areas, including *Human Resources and Higher Education*, *The Woman Doctorate in America*, *Higher Education and the Disadvantaged Student*, and *Sex Discrimination in Career Counseling and Development*. She serves on the editorial boards of several professional journals in the field of psychology, is president-elect of the Association of Academic Women at UCLA, and is a trustee of Hampshire College. A past president of the American Psychological Association's division on the psychology of women, she is currently a member of APA's policy and planning board. R.M.R.

People and Programs

□ President **Howard R. Swearer** received an honorary doctor of laws at commencement exercises at Princeton University, his alma mater (class of 1954). The citation mentioned "his intelligent good humor, his sensitivity to diverse needs, his eagerness to take counsel and exchange views, his courage to make difficult decisions, his respect for tradition, and his willingness to change when change is called for." He "brings wit, humility, skill, and vision to the governance of a great university."

□ Former President **Donald F. Hornig** has been named Professor of Chemistry in Public Health in the Harvard School of Public Health and will direct development of a proposed university-wide undertaking — Interdisciplinary Programs in Health. The plan would encourage promising graduates of doctoral programs in the natural and social sciences to engage in applied research — initially on a range

of environmental health problems.

□ **Levi C. Adams**, associate vice president for external affairs in the Division of Biology and Medicine, has been elected president of the National Association of Medical Minority Educators. As president of the 300-member Washington-based group, he will oversee the organization's four regional programs and act as national spokesman for the group on issues of concern to minorities.

□ Recent foundation and corporation grants to Brown of \$25,000 and above include: \$50,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the third installment of a three-year grant for studies in the Program for Strategic Studies; \$100,000 from the D. S. and R. H. Gottesman Foundation for the Ungerleider Fund for Judaic studies; \$47,000 from the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation, the second installment of a grant for medical education; \$25,000 from the Eli Lilly Company for medical education; and \$25,000 from the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation for the Macy Faculty Scholar Award to Prof. John N. Fain of biology and medicine, who is studying at Cambridge University in England for a year.

Nominations due for alumni trustees, officers

The nominating committee of the Associated Alumni invites alumni and alumnae to suggest nominees for the following offices:

- Alumni trustee (five-year term);
- Alumnae trustee (five-year term);
- Treasurer of the Associated Alumni (two-year term);
- Secretary of the Associated Alumni (two-year term); and
- Member of the Athletic Advisory Council (three-year term).

Names should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Associated Alumni, Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, Rhode Island, and should be received no later than December 7, 1977.

Sports

A new look for Marvelous Marvel

When they dedicated Marvel Gym fifty years ago this winter — on December 17, 1927 — with a basketball game between Brown and Harvard, there was one minor problem. At least one-third of the floor was still to be installed, and in order to get to their seats most of the 1,300 fans had to tiptoe rather carefully across a gangplank, which was all that separated them from the locker rooms on the lower level.

In the intervening years more than a few things have fallen through the cracks at Marvel — mainly all efforts to restore the building. As a result, the students have given the gym a series of derisive nicknames — things such as Marvelous Marvel, The Pit, and the Chamber of Horrors. Visiting teams complained about the lighting and the playing surface, which was slightly smaller than regulation.

Now, fifty years after its dedication, the gym has had a major facelift. Alumni returning to the campus won't recognize the place after getting beyond the bronze bear out front. The restoration covers all parts of the gym — locker rooms, showers, offices, heating plant — but the two areas where the changes are most obvious are the basketball arena and the press room, the latter now running nearly the length of the gym on the second floor.

The major changes in the basketball area are three: the ceiling has been lowered, in some spots by as much as fifteen feet, and acoustical tiles have been installed; the court has been turned to run east and west and is ten feet longer to conform with regulation standards; and the entire area has been repainted in a combination of colors that includes tan, seal brown, and cardinal red.

The press room, where all of Brown's old athletic mementos are stored in glass cases, was converted from a cluttered work area into one of the most attractive reception rooms on campus. Oriental carpets cover the floor and pewter chandeliers hang from the ceiling.

Basketball coach Gerry Alaimo '58 is more than pleased with the changes in his arena. "Finally we have a facility

that, aesthetically at least, is relatively competitive within our league," he says. "Our players like the new set-up and the recruits that have been here this fall all have been highly impressed."

Seating for basketball was about 125 when Brown played at Lyman Gym and jumped to 2,200 when Marvel was built. With last summer's modifications, seating will be about 3,000.

The complete renovation of the gym cost \$370,000, with \$250,000 of that amount coming from outside sources, mainly in the form of memorial gifts and bequests. One gift of \$150,000 came from the family of the late Clifford D. Heathcote '16.

"We feel very good that we were able to complete a major renovation in a period of financial retrenchment," Athletic Director Bob Seiple '65 says. "From the varsity basketball program's point of view, we think that the 'facility' question now has been put on the back burner. This beautiful 'new' facility we now have underlines our commitment to the basketball program at Brown and pinpoints our desire to provide excellence in that program."

The re-dedication of the basketball arena will be on December 7, when the Brown Club of Rhode Island, in conjunction with the Brown-Yale game, will have a reunion for some of the men associated with that first game at Marvel in 1927. Jack Heffernan '28, former athletic director, was captain of the 1927-28 team, which opened the gym by beating Harvard, 33-30. He has vivid memories of that night.

"The dedication was rather low key," he says. "I remember that the Aldrich brothers — Ned and Charlie who gave the land on which the gym was built, were there to throw out the first basketballs — one to me and one to captain Barbee of Harvard. I also recall that one paper carried a headline the next day that read: 'Brown Beats Harvard, 33-30, In High Scoring Game.'"

The game of basketball has changed over the years. And now Marvel Gym has caught up with those changes. *J.B.*

The teams: Fall roundup

When Mark Whipple came to Brown from Phoenix, Arizona, two years ago, he brought with him the reputation of being a good student in the classroom (twentieth in a class of 650) and a very cool customer on the football field.

By November, Whipple had taken on another identity. He had become known as the Frank Merriwell of the freshman football team. It wasn't just that he had thrown eleven touchdown passes in five games. It was his sense of the dramatic that caught the attention and stirred the imagination of the Brown fans. For instance:

In the freshman opener, Whipple threw three passes, all for touchdowns, including a 15-yarder with 1:52 showing on the clock that enabled the Cubs to defeat Naval Prep, 21-20. Two weeks later, with Brown trailing Dartmouth, 15-13, and no time left, Whipple connected with tight end Chuck Bryson on a 30-yard pass play to pull that one out. The next week Brown was again trailing with twenty-nine seconds left, this time to UConn, 14-13. And again Whipple came to the rescue with a 29-yard scoring pass.

As a senior at Camelback High in Phoenix, Whipple had 1,267 yards in total offense and tossed sixteen touchdown passes. He also scored nine touchdowns rushing and earned All-State honors.

After a season like that, followed by his freshman heroics at Brown, Whipple went through a frustrating sophomore year. Playing behind All-Ivy quarterback Paul Michalko in a season in which the varsity never could build a big enough lead for the subs to see any action, Whipple was limited to Varsity "B" duty, where he alternated with his classmate, Marty DeFrancesco. But with Michalko graduating, Whipple knew he would have his chance this fall.

Then came an injury last May that almost ended Whipple's football career. While covering second in a baseball game at URI, Whipple was hit with a flying take-out block by the base runner. Both the ligaments and cartilage in his left knee were torn. Within three hours Whipple was on the operating table, with Dr. Kenneth G. Knowles '53 the surgeon in charge.

"In an injury like this where there is no question that an operation is necessary, it helps to operate as quickly as possible," says Frank George, Brown's head trainer and the man whose job it was to take the Bruin quarterback through his rehabilitation program. "It was a very severe knee injury and frankly, I didn't think Whip would be able to play this season. There just wasn't enough time."

After being in a cast for six weeks,



John Foraste

Mark Whipple warms up on the sideline.

Whipple went home to Phoenix, where he came under the care of the team physician at Arizona State. He also followed a program of exercises given him by Frank George. In August, George flew to Arizona, spent a day with Whipple, and gave him additional exercises to strengthen the knee. He also put him on a more rigorous running program. Then in the middle of August, Whipple came to live at the George home in Cumberland, Rhode Island.

"Whip has a mental toughness to him that is rare in athletes today," George says. "He worked his butt off this summer in Arizona, and with no one there to push him. It was an individual thing. The kid really had to want it. When I flew to Arizona in early August I felt for the first time that maybe, just maybe, he could make it all the way back this year."

Brown has a new Cybex-2 knee machine. When practice started in September, the strength in Whipple's injured knee was 91 percent, and still improving. He was fitted out with the so-called "Joe Namath" brace, a support that comes ten inches above the knee and eight inches below.

"With this brace, we're confident that Whip can play without any further damage to that knee," George says. "If

we hadn't been convinced of this we would never have let him play. The kid is a step slower than before, maybe two steps, but time should take care of this problem. Eventually Whip is going to be 100 percent."

By the time Brown opened its season with Yale on September 17, Mark Whipple was in the starting lineup. He completed nine of eleven passes for 139 yards, including a 52-yard TD bomb to sophomore split end Mark Farnham, the brother of last fall's All-East end, Bob Farnham.

Late in the game, Whipple did his best to dust off one of those freshman scripts. With Brown trailing 10-7 and less than three minutes to play, Whipple passed the Bruins to a first down at the Yale 15. Then the junior signal caller tucked the ball in and scrambled to a first and goal at the Yale five.

Next came four plays that may well have decided the Ivy championship. On first down halfback Wally Shields drove inside the one. But after the next three downs the Bruins surrendered the ball four inches short of victory.

Whipple scored twice as Brown defeated a stubborn URI team, 28-10, and then, in a home game against Princeton, he reverted to his freshman form and pulled one out in the dying seconds. Brown trailed 7-3 with 1:34 to play when Whipple evaded a Tiger blitz and fired a 20-yard pass to flanker Charlie Watkins, who carried it to the one. On first down Whipple sneaked across for the score that gave Brown a 10-7 victory and kept the Bruins in the Ivy League picture.

But it was a battered and bruised young man who sat in the Aldrich-Dexter locker room after the game. He had been sacked eleven times by the Tigers, who stunted and blitzed all afternoon. A patched-up offensive line had given him very little protection. But as he sat slouched against his locker, his elbow in a pail of ice and a small ice pack on his bruised wrist, Whipple was smiling.

"Mark is an exceptional athlete," Anderson says. "He can scramble, he can pass, but even more important for the overall picture, the players respond to him. When he puts his head in the huddle the other players listen. He's made a tremendous comeback from an injury that would have ended the career of many athletes. If we're going to have a chance at the Ivy title this year, he's the one who will have to take us there."

But Brown's chances for the Ivy title

may have gone down the tube at Franklin Field when the Bears were upset, 14-7, by Penn on October 8. Mark Whipple, however, had done all that was expected of him, and more.

Through the first six games he had 900 yards in total offense — 680 passing and 220 on the ground. He led the Ivy League in both passing and total offense and three times was selected to the ECAC weekly all-star team. One of his best days came in the 44-13 rout of Holy Cross on October 22, when Whipple connected on 14 of 19 passes for 151 yards and one touchdown and ran for an additional 62 yards.

"Even though this is Mark Whipple's first year of varsity football, he is by far the outstanding quarterback in the Ivy League," Anderson says. "He runs the triple option to perfection, has the moves of a halfback in the open field, and is a super short passer. The thing that really impresses me is that each week he gets a little bit better. He'll be a great one next year."

□ Coach Cliff Stevenson enjoyed one of his greatest **soccer** victories and one of his most bitter defeats — all in the same week. Getting three goals from the backs, Stevenson's team built a 3-1 lead and held off two-time national champion San Francisco, 3-2, before 4,500 fans under the lights at Aldrich-Dexter Field. Three nights later, also at home, the Bears bowed to Princeton, 1-0, on a penalty kick. It was Brown's first Ivy defeat in eleven games and the first loss to an Ivy team in Providence since 1971.

The soccer team went three more games without a victory (almost unheard of in the Stevenson era), tying Penn, 1-1, and losing to Cornell, 2-1, and Springfield, 3-2. Then, just as people were ready to count the Bears out, Stevenson's men came roaring off the mat to upend an old nemesis, UConn, 3-1, and then come from two goals back to edge a fine Army team, 3-2, at West Point. This comeback earned Brown a number-one ranking in New England coming into the home stretch.

□ Coach Ed Reed's **water polo** team won the Texas A&M Invitational last month, edging the host team, 13-11, in the deciding match. After winning nine of its first eleven games, the Bruins were selected to compete in the NCAA Championships, to be held this year at Brown's Smith Swimming Center, November 26-27. *J.B.*

□ Winning is becoming a tradition for the **women's soccer** team, now in its third varsity season. Last fall the team ended with a 7-1 record, allowing just two goals in eight games. This year, new coach Phil Pincince's team had run its record to 4-0 by mid-October, and had outscored its opponents 14-1. Freshman forward Lisa Segbarth (Menlo Park, California) provided most of the fireworks, kicking in all four Brown goals against Tufts, five of six against Curry College, and both goals against Villanova.

Another freshman, Nancy Nyquist (Hinsdale, Illinois), led the **women's tennis** team to a first-place finish in the first Rhode Island AIAW Tennis Championships, held at Providence College the second weekend in October. Nyquist, unseeded in the tournament, upset top-seeded Marilyn Hartley of URI, 6-0, 6-1, to capture the singles title. Brown's doubles team of forty-five-year-old Pat Symonds '79 (BAM, May/June) and Liz Roberts '80 made it to the doubles final, but lost to the top-seeded pair from URI.

Last July the University created a new internship program in women's athletics, designed as a training opportunity for college graduates who don't have a background in physical education, and who want to pursue a career in women's sports.

In September, Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton announced that Debby Dorman '77 had been chosen for the first year-long internship. Dorman was a superb three-sport athlete who in her senior year received the Bessie H. Rudd Award, the Panda Cup, and an Edward Weeks Premium, all in recognition of her contributions to Brown athletics. She will serve as assistant coach in field hockey and ice hockey, and assist in other areas of athletic administration at Brown, including scheduling, transportation, budget matters, policies, and athletic training. Dorman will also teach some physical education classes during the academic year. *A.D.*

Scoreboard

(September 17–October 24)

Football (4-2)

Yale 10, Brown 9
Brown 28, Rhode Island 10
Brown 10, Princeton 7
Pennsylvania 14, Brown 7
Brown 21, Cornell 3
Brown 44, Holy Cross 13

Men's Soccer (5-4-1)

St. Louis 2, Brown 1
Brown 1, Yale 0
Brown 4, Boston University 1
Brown 3, San Francisco 2
Princeton 1, Brown 0
Brown 1, Pennsylvania 1
Springfield 3, Brown 2
Cornell 2, Brown 1
Brown 3, Connecticut 1
Brown 3, Army 2

Men's Cross-Country (1-8)

St. John's 18, Brown 43
Massachusetts 27, Boston College 50, Brown 59
Yale 35, Brown 45
Harvard 24, Brown 35
Providence 19, Connecticut 58, Brown 71, Rhode Island 92
Dartmouth 16, Brown 47

Water Polo (9-2)

Brown 11, Southern Methodist 3
Brown 20, Texas 4
Brown 28, Lamar 3
Brown 13, Texas A&M 11
Brown 23, Dartmouth 6
Brown 19, MIT 8
Brown 9, Indiana 5
Loyola (Chicago) 10, Brown 6
Brown 8, New Mexico 7
Brown 21, Cornell 11
Army 16, Brown 15

Women's Cross-Country (2-1)

Brown 21, Providence 38
Harvard 22, Brown 35
Brown 28, Yale 29
Tenth in New England

Field Hockey (1-3-1)

Brown 1, Smith 0
Connecticut 3, Brown 1
Pennsylvania 3, Brown 0
Brown 2, Southern Connecticut 2
Dartmouth 5, Brown 0

Women's Soccer (9-1)

Brown 4, Tufts 0
Brown 6, Curry College 0
Brown 2, Villanova 1
Brown 2, Harvard 0
Brown 4, Vermont 2
Brown 3, New Hampshire 1
Brown 2, Yale 1
Brown 5, Castleton State 2
Brown 2, Plymouth State 2
Lake Champlain 3, Brown 1

Women's Tennis (2-1)

Brown 7, Connecticut College 0
Connecticut 5, Brown 4
First in Rhode Island state tournament
Boston College 6, Brown 1
Ninth in New England

Volleyball (2-3)

Yale 3, Brown 1
Providence 2, Brown 1
Brown 2, Rhode Island College 0
Bridgewater State 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, Fitchburg State 1

Women's Crew

Nineteenth in Head of the Charles Regatta

By Debra Shore

Saigon is thousands of miles from Providence — but for Anh Dang '81 it seems light-years away

As Anh Dang sat at her desk, the late afternoon sun sifted through her third-floor window, a gleam glancing off her shock of black hair. She labored over a letter to her parents. "Today I had my first class," she might write, "Math 9 — Calculus. It was so crowded students sat on the floor and others stood in the back of the room and along the walls and in the doorway." Anh had arrived early, though, and sat in the second row. "My professor is Mr. Lubin. He has no hair on his head and has a mustache. It was hard for him to teach with so many students but he gave us some problems to do. He dismissed us early for the Convocation. It is already cold here."

If one were to fly west, Saigon lies just under 10,000 miles from Providence, Rhode Island. Two and a half years ago Anh Dang lived in Saigon. She had never heard of Brown University. Two and a half years ago Anh, now of Everett 407, Box 963, lived in an apartment with her parents and two younger brothers only blocks from the South Vietnamese president's house. Her father taught mathematics at the University of Saigon; her mother worked as a pharmacist; Anh studied at a French lycée. They lived relatively untouched by the war — Saigon was the safest place in Vietnam. Anh took piano lessons at

Saigon's Conservatory of Music.

Apart from her features, an occasional mispronounced word, and a softspokenness in the extreme, Anh Dang appears like most other members of the class of 1981 at Brown. She wears a gray crewneck sweater; a royal blue spread covers her bed; her chemistry text already shows passages underlined in yellow. She bears no visible odometer as testimony to her journey from Saigon to Providence.

The war had not markedly scarred Saigon until 1968, during the Tet offensive. "There was a department store right next to our apartment that was hit by a rocket," Anh recalled. "No one was hurt by it, but it scared everybody. There was a twenty-four-hour curfew for a couple of days."

In October 1974 Anh's father traveled to Paris to pursue his doctorate in mathematics. In early 1975, the war approached Saigon again and the situation, as Anh said, was "shaky." Her mother began to look for ways to get the rest of her family out of Vietnam.

Both of Anh's parents had grown up in northern Vietnam; her grandfathers were mandarins in the Vietnamese royal court. When the Communists came to power in 1945 her two grandfathers were killed — "They killed anybody who had any influence with the people there," Anh said — and her families' goods confiscated. "My parents were very poor and had to work very hard and study," she said. The 1954



Treaty of Geneva that divided Vietnam into North and South provided for the evacuation of those who were not Communist sympathizers; Anh's parents left and moved to Saigon. They never wanted to live under Communists again.

"We really wanted to leave Vietnam and we couldn't find any way to leave," Anh said of the situation in early 1975. "There was so much corruption it was like there was a secret line for those who could pay — from seven million to fourteen million Vietnamese piasters (roughly ten to twenty thousand dollars) per person. We didn't have that much money." Anh's father wrote home daily with new suggestions — try this avenue, he urged, maybe that organization? Anh's mother had heard of an organization to help children of American servicemen and she resolved to try that. "We were scared every night," Anh remembered. "Whenever we went to bed we thought there might be an attack. We could hear the echo of rockets [from outside the city]." The usual five-hour curfew was extended to twelve hours — from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

"It was a very usual scene to see soldiers in a . . . what do you call it? the box? . . . coffin, yes . . . because many soldiers' families lived in Saigon and coffins were a very usual sight."

Despite the occasional echo of rocket fire, it is not clear how many residents of Saigon in April 1975 knew what was going on. Certainly the atmosphere in the city was deceptive. "It was so peaceful," Anh said, "like all other days.

"It was by luck that my parents had a house in a suburb of Saigon and it was rented to an American who had a Vietnamese wife. He was supposed to leave on April 22 and on the nineteenth his wife called my mother," Anh remembered. "She said he wanted to speak with my mother and he told her he could try to get us out if we said we were his wife's relatives, but he couldn't support us in the U.S. He's retired and has only a trailer and is really poor. He said he could only sponsor us to get out if we could support ourselves when we came to the U.S.

"He was a really good man," Anh recalled, "because some Americans took like \$2,000 to sponsor people, but he said it was good to take us away from Communists. He didn't take his wife's family because he was very poor."

The call came at midnight, April 22, 1975. "[His wife] told us to be at the airport at 10 the next morning so we had no time to pack or say goodbye or anything because there was the curfew. The American told us not to bring anything except a small bag," Anh said. "I had a bag like a travel bag. We had to carry something that didn't look like we were going because there were spies in Saigon at that time. We couldn't say goodbye to anybody — even our closest relatives like my grandmother.

"The hardest thing was how to get into the airport," Anh said. "You had to have an American with you to get in and at that time there were so few Americans in Saigon. They had all gone back in '73 or sometime. We went with this American and with my aunt [a widow with two daughters]. My aunt worked at the airport so she was a familiar face to the officers there and we got in with her. Then we had to sit for a day there because we had no papers and we had to lie a lot. I think everybody had to lie a little bit then," Anh continued. "We said my brothers were their sons [of the American and his wife] and I was their daughter and my mother and aunt were his wife's sisters. We had to wait for the legal paper from 10 in the morning to 6 at night and the curfew was at 7 and we were really scared we wouldn't make it if they asked for the legal papers. We did not know that Saigon was going to fall in a week because it was so peaceful. We had no warning at all, but when we came to the airport we realized what was going to happen.

"My mother thinks that the American government did not want to say publicly that they were going to have an evacuation because then millions would come so they had to say only wives and children of American servicemen."

Finally the papers came through. Anh, her mother, her brothers Nam and Long, and almost 200 others including the American and his Vietnamese wife were herded into a C-130 military cargo transport. "We sat on the floor and it was very crowded," Anh said. "People couldn't carry all their luggage because they had to leave room for the other people." After stopping at a military base in the Philippines for about six hours, the plane bearing Anh Dang and most of her family flew on to Guam. In Saigon, Anh's uncle telephoned her house. The maid told him that the family had already gone on vacation. "No one was supposed to know we left," Anh said. Following ten days in Guam, Anh and most of her family flew to Camp Pendleton, California.

"In Camp Pendleton I didn't have a very good feeling about America," Anh said. "We lived in tents and it was very uncomfortable — cold with no heat, like at camp out under the open sky. I worked as a volunteer at the 'Command Post,' reading announcements and translating for those Vietnamese who didn't speak English what they needed from American soldiers, warm blankets and other things." Anh had studied French since kindergarten and had studied English at the lycée for about two years. Her mother, however, had not studied English since high school and her brothers knew none.

One of Anh's uncles had sent a telegram to her father in France telling him that the family had left Saigon, though he did not know where they were going to go. "My father told us that on the twenty-third of April when he had not received the telegram he got very scared because he had more news in Paris

about what was going on than the people did in Vietnam. He sent us a letter," Anh said, "but it came back to him because the port of Vietnam had closed and he couldn't communicate with us." From Camp Pendleton Anh's mother tried to contact him through the Red Cross. Finally she telephoned another uncle in Paris, who told Anh's father the news. "The Red Cross did not answer us until a month or so later," Anh recalled. Her father, meanwhile, sought permission to rejoin his family in America; it was to take him almost ten months.

After spending their first month in America as guests of the United States Marines at Camp Pendleton, Anh's family was moved, along with about 1,000 other Vietnamese refugees, to Weimar Hope Village in northern California, a camp sponsored by a charitable organization. "It was like a dorm room there," Anh laughed, "because it used to be a hospital." Anh enrolled in Colfax High School.

Since their arrival in the U.S., Anh's family had remained together with her aunt and two cousins, but after six months at Weimar Hope Village they parted — Anh and her family received a sponsor in Yucca Valley, her aunt one in Culver City. "Yucca Valley was a desert and we didn't like it too much," Anh said. She attended Yucca Valley High School and, at Thanksgiving, saw her first snow. But after a month or so in Yucca Valley, Anh's family moved in with her aunt in Culver City and lived together in her apartment until they later found one of their own right next door. Anh didn't like Los Angeles — of which Culver City is a part — either. "It was so crowded and dirty and the air is so polluted," she frowned. She enrolled in her third American high school.

Anh had an uncle — her father's brother — who was working with the federal government to arrange sponsors for and to relocate Vietnamese refugees. "My uncle lived in Dallas at that time," Anh said, "and he knew of an Episcopal church in Dallas that wanted to sponsor a nice Vietnamese family." Anh's father arrived from France, following sixteen months' separation from his family, in February 1976. In March they moved to Dallas.

"The church" — the Church of the Incarnation — "was very nice and they helped us from the bottom," Anh said, "materially and morally." With six weeks left to go in the school year, Anh enrolled in her fourth high school — Highland Park High School, Dallas, Texas.

Anh's family now lives in a small, unprepossessing house on Colgate Street in Dallas. A small vegetable plot — tomatoes and such — is laid out by the driveway. The church helped to furnish the house — and so the interior seems an odd grab-bag, all-American aggregate — and Anh's family pays rent to the sister church that owns it. Her father has found work

Photographs by John Forasté



"When you enter any society you have to adapt — like to live with a roommate they say is a very good thing. . . ."
Anh Dang, of Everett 407,
with roommates Barbara Guillette, at
left, and Amy Lowrie.



"My friends here are just new friends," Anh said, comparing chemistry notes in Metcalf Auditorium. "Most of our old friends are still in Saigon."

in the computer department of Texas Oil and Gas Company; her mother enrolled in courses at a local community college in order someday to obtain her pharmacy license.

"One of the worst things is loneliness," Anh said quietly (always quietly), describing her transition to American society. "I notice that Americans have their homes and not many friends. In Vietnam we have friends *all day*" — she brightened and gestured to display the rush of guests in and out, a constant flurry of friends.

Anh's relatives are now dispersed, her extended family truly stretched: her aunt remained in Culver City (she had found a job); her uncle moved to Grand Prairie just outside Dallas; another uncle lives in Fort Smith, Arkansas; a third in New Providence, New Jersey. "The funny thing is that everybody has to change their jobs," Anh said. Anh's uncle in Arkansas had been a military pilot; he now works for the electric company. Her uncle in New Jersey had once been Vietnamese ambassador to Germany (and previously held posts in Brazil and Australia); he is writing some reviews for political journals.

Anh's grandmother remained in Vietnam. She had once been on a trip to many other countries with her son, the former ambassador, and she did not like them, Anh said, because she could not understand the languages. "So she decided not to go. My mother was very upset. Now my grandmother lives in a Buddhist temple. We dare not write to her because of my uncle's occupation [this uncle, an aide to the governor of a city in South Vietnam, has not been heard from]. We communicate through friends and we cannot say we are in the United States. We have to say we are in France, and to change our names."

Last August Anh's family received their first letter from her grandmother in two years; they rejoiced. "She can't say anything straight in it," Anh said. "When she talks about money she has to say 'fortified drugs.'"

"My grandmother always said to pursue my education, that it was the best and first thing to do in my life," Anh added. "Even in the letter she said this."

Anh Dang wants to be a doctor. "I remember when I was about four years old I went to a lady doctor and I always wanted to be a doctor. I'd like to be a gynecologist," Anh said, "because I like children. I like babies when they're first born." She smiled warmly. "I always wish that there would be a day when I could come back to Vietnam and help people there."

In Vietnam Anh would have studied in the very faculty of science at the University of Saigon in which her father taught or, perhaps, have tried for a scholarship to attend a university in France. Instead, she applied for admission to several American universities — Southern Methodist, Texas A&M, the

University of Texas, Rice, and Brown. Anh had had a friend in Dallas, a year older than herself but also pre-med, who had applied to Rice and to Brown. "Her father was a doctor in Vietnam," Anh said, "and he just got his license to practice in Texas." This friend had visited Brown and told Anh about it. Anh had also heard a Brown representative speak at her high school's College Night and had looked at the catalogue.

Anh was an excellent student; she scored 780 out of a possible 800 on her SAT Achievement test in French, in the 600s in Math Level II. "My family thinks education is very important," she said, "and when you enter any society you have to adapt, like to live with a roommate they say is a very good thing. Because American students go away to school that's the way it is here.

"I was accepted to Rice and Brown," Anh said. "At first I decided to go to Rice because I was accepted there first." (Anh's friend had opted for Rice, in part to remain near her family.) But Anh called her cousin in New Jersey — "He's kind of the head of the family and he just graduated from Stanford [with an MBA]" — and sought his advice. "I asked him, 'Brown or Rice?' and he said Brown, for sure. He said that Brown had a very good medical department and Rice was more for engineering. He also said I'd be so busy I wouldn't have time to see my family much anyway." Anh received a full scholarship — tuition, room, and board — to Brown and she decided to come. (The federal government has made special provisions for Cuban, Cambodian, and Vietnamese refugees enabling them to qualify for federal aid not normally available to foreign students.)

Anh Dang bent again over her desk, writing her daily letter home. "My roommates are very nice," she might write, "and it is fun to live with them. Barbara is from Worcester, Massachusetts, and she is a biology major. She is taking chemistry but we are not in the same class. Amy went to a private school in Massachusetts, but her family is in Egypt. Her father works in the foreign service. Amy is funny and laughs a lot. She is an engineering major. We have the only triple room on our hall. It is very big. It's funny, we all requested a single-sex dorm . . . West Quad is very noisy so I go to the Sciences Library to study. I like Brown very much. It is already cold here."

The night of her arrival at Brown the temperature dropped to 43° and Anh asked, somewhat embarrassed, if she could get socks and gloves at the bookstore. The next night, after the phone in her room had been connected, Anh called home. "I called my parents and they told me not to imitate my roommates," she said, "because American students are very liberal. They drink beer and alcohol at parties and they told me not to imitate them and drink beer because

it's bad for you and hard to get out of your system. They told me," she added, "to study hard."

Anh enrolled in calculus, chemistry, English (American Literature to 1855), and history (European History Since the Middle Ages). She bought her books before classes began — over \$100 worth in all, among them *Moby Dick* and *The Scarlet Letter* — and set up a schedule for herself. She rises each day at 6:30 or 7 and studies at her desk until breakfast; between classes and at night she has carved out a niche for herself in the Sciences Library. She is nothing if not conscientious.

"She studies all the time," said roommate Barbara Guillette. "She has set up periods to review her material. I think she's worried about the history paper she has to write (on Machiavelli's *The Prince*). I guess she really wants to make sure that she can get things done and do all right in college. She helped me with some of my chemistry problems," Barbara continued, "and she had all the answers down."

Anh had sent a letter to each of her roommates before they arrived at Brown. She wrote to Amy Lowrie: "Would you like to be responsible for the phone in our room? It does not matter to me whether you or Barbara takes responsibility for the phone." Anh, it seems, was worried. She didn't want to be caught with the bill at the end of each month. "The way she did it was kind of cute," Amy said, "kind of funny. You could tell it was really proper English."

Barbara picked up a small Bacardi bottle half-full of clear liquid from Anh's dresser and said that Anh had been drinking from that bottle. "Someone said, 'Hey look, Anh's drinking Bacardi straight!' and she got all embarrassed and tried to peel off the label." Anh had been drinking water.

And so Anh Dang, lately of Saigon and Dallas, is at Brown University — scurrying from class to class, studying in the library, eating at the Ratty, making friends. "I like Brown," she said, smiling, happy. "I like it very much. I never knew, you know, life in dormitories" — she laughed — "but I like it. And I pictured Brown as a very large university but after I learned my way around it's not that large.

"The best thing," Anh Dang said of America, "the nicest thing, is peace."

'Curiosity is most of my motivation'

And it has led Lorrin Riggs to the front rank of those scientists who study how our visual system works

By Anne Diffily

Men of science are sometimes perceived to be wizards, juggling the fundamental elements of our lives and environment in ever new and mysterious ways. That comparison undoubtedly crossed a few minds one Saturday morning last April, during an Inauguration Week symposium in the auditorium of the List Art Building.

About sixty people — Brown students, parents, visitors, administrators, and faculty members — had gathered to hear two distinguished Brown professors address the topic, "Graduate Education and the Frontiers of Knowledge." The first presentation — an incisive, urbane discussion of "Scholarship and Apprenticeship" by Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies and Professor of Religious Studies Jacob Neusner — clearly met the audience's expectations. They were less prepared for the surprising and entertaining second segment of the program. A pleasant-faced, balding man took the podium and asked that the house lights be lowered. In the back of the room, a young assistant flicked on a special slide projector that cast vibrant colors on the front wall. Lorrin Riggs's display of visual magic had begun.

For the next twenty minutes, the audience found their eyes playing tricks on them. After they had stared at a red rectangle for a short time, a completely blank white wall appeared to be green. A flywheel used in conjunction with the projector made patterns appear to move when they were actually stationary. Riggs



Professor Riggs stands in front of one of the diagrams used in the McCollough aftereffect test (see cover and story).



Photographs by John Forasté

saved the most startling bit of sorcery for last. He asked the audience to stare alternately at two patterns of diagonal gray lines, one superimposed on a background of bright red (lines running from lower left to upper right), and the other on bright green (lines from upper left to lower right). Then an "aftereffect test field" (see cover) was projected onto the wall. The audience previously had been shown that this was simply a gray and white line pattern. But that's not what most people saw on the wall the second time. They saw a pattern that appeared alternately pink and mint-green in color. The effect was, in most cases, quite vivid. The audience murmured, laughed, blinked, and re-opened their eyes. There it was again: pink, green, pink, green. Even more amazing was that many in the audience would look at the test field pattern several days later (a Xeroxed replica was handed out) and see the same effect. With some, this effect lasted up to a week.

While these visual novelties were as much fun as a parlor game, to Professor Emeritus of Psychology Lorrin A. Riggs, the man at the podium, they are the stuff of which a brilliant career in optical research has been made. The slides, he explained to his audience, were intended to give them a glimpse of the serious graduate-level research that goes on at Brown and to illustrate the close cooperation of scientists in two different fields, biology and psychology, as they attempt to learn more about the human brain. For it was the people's brains that had been fooled that morning, not merely their eyes.

With his usual modesty, the soft-spoken Riggs neglected to mention that he himself has been a pioneer in the field of visual perception for some forty years. Classified as a "physiological psychologist," he has made some of the century's most important breakthroughs in the study of how man sees. Worldwide scientific and psychological associations have bestowed on him enough medals to dazzle a four-star general. One of his recent honors was the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award of the American Psychological Association (APA), the highest award accorded research psychologists by that organization. He joined a distinguished group of past recipients, including B. F. Skinner, Jean Piaget, Carl Rogers, James Olds, and Carl Pfaffman.

Until his retirement on July 1, Riggs held two distinguished chairs at Brown, the Edgar L. Marston Professorship in Psychology and the L. Herbert Ballou University Professorship. Riggs, 65, is officially retired from teaching and administrative duties now, after thirty-six years on the Brown faculty. But like many "retired" professors, he is as busy as ever and relishing it. He was recently appointed to the National Eye Council and he will be a national Sigma Xi lecturer. Research, as always, will remain his first priority. "To the relief of our staff," says Assistant Professor of Psychol-

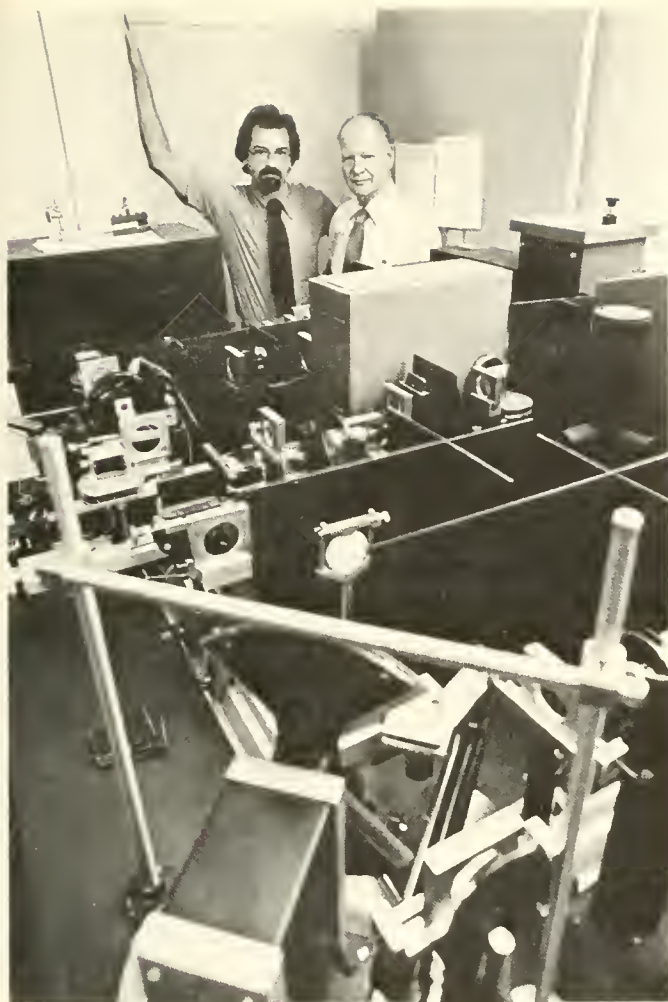
ogy Billy R. Wooten ('68 Sc.M., '70 Ph.D.), a former Riggs student, "he is retaining his laboratory [in the basement of the Hunter psychology building]. I think that to Lorrin retirement means being relieved of committee work, faculty meetings, and editorial labors, while having more time for research, hiking, and skiing."

The continuing devotion and success of Riggs's former students borders on the legendary. As proof of his lasting influence on several generations of vision scholars who trained with him at Brown, another symposium was held last June in his honor. "Visual Psycho-Physics: The Physiological Foundations" brought several hundred scientists to Providence from as far away as New Zealand, Australia, and Japan. They heard thirty-nine of Riggs's former doctoral and postdoctoral students deliver papers in his field, and they reminisced with Riggs at a banquet and a clam-bake. Riggs estimates he has lost track of only two or three of his students over the years. Their continued friendship is a tribute not only to his excellence as a mentor and researcher, but also to his genuine caring and warm feelings for the people with whom he has worked.

The colored after-images seen by Riggs's audience at the inauguration week symposium were part of a visual phenomenon first identified by Celeste McCollough in 1965. Most of Lorrin Riggs's current research concentrates on the McCollough Effect and related effects having to do with visual responses to line orientation and color. For those who are still wondering how Riggs enabled them to see color where it wasn't, here is how it works:

The retina, located in the back of the eye, contains three types of color-sensitive receptor cells. The primary colors in light — red, green, and blue — and other colors made up of primary combinations are absorbed selectively by these receptors and transformed into nerve impulses which travel to the brain over the fibers of the optic nerve. "By the time they reach a portion of the brain known as the lateral geniculate nucleus," Riggs explains, "a new sort of color coding has developed in which complementary colors (red and green in this case) actively oppose one another. This means that a particular brain cell may be strongly activated when the eye is stimulated by green light, whereas the activity of that same cell may be depressed by red light." And vice versa.

The McCollough Effect, Riggs says, works best when the brain learns to associate colors that oppose one another, such as red and green, with specific patterns of diagonal (or other) lines. In the aftereffect image (what the audience saw the second time), the gray test lines appear to take on the color *opposite* to the one that had originally stimulated the eye in conjunction with lines of that orientation. Thus, in the test field, the lines tilted towards the top right, which the



One of Lorrin Riggs's former students, Assistant Professor of Psychology Billy Wooten (left), now works with him in the Hunter Psychology Laboratory

audience "memorized" on a red background, evoke a green response in the brain. And the opposite is true for lines slanting from top-left to bottom-right: the brain "sees" pink.

The brain's response to the McCollough image may seem contrary to what one might expect — that memorizing a certain pattern on green would tend to result in a mental calling-up of green when the pattern is viewed on a neutral background — but Riggs offers a perfectly logical explanation he and other scientists have discovered for the switch. Experiments on single brain cells from monkeys and cats proved that a particular cell would respond selectively to lines of one orientation, or tilt. Thus, two entirely different sets of cells respond to the two types of lined, colored squares featured in the McCollough experiment. Presumably, there are as many of these cells excited by red light as by green. "Prolonged viewing of red lines tilted to the right," explains Riggs, "weakens or fatigues the cells that are attuned to that color and that orientation, whereas the cells that are attuned to the same line orientation but respond only to the color green will not be fatigued by staring at the red pattern. Thus they will

respond more than the fatigued red-sensitive ones to a gray test pattern, with the result that the test pattern lines tilting to the right will appear green."

The McCollough Effect has engaged Riggs's interest because it happens in the brain. "We know quite a lot more about the workings of the eye itself," he says. "But the machinery of the brain remains a mystery." He and his associates at Brown have been particularly interested in the long-term duration of the McCollough Effect. Using a piece of laboratory equipment Riggs himself created to measure the intensity and duration of the after-image, he has found that for most people the effect persists for several days to a week, gradually decreasing in intensity. "But you can relax," Riggs tells subjects. "It's harmless. Keep in mind that most of these visual tricks are temporary and weak."

The characteristic that above all others has marked Riggs's investigation of visual phenomena is a meticulous insistence on objectivity. This is where any comparison of his work to wizardry falls apart, because Lorrin Riggs has spent his entire career inventing, perfecting, and using methods of measuring optical phenomena that yield the scientist's ideal: precise, unsubjective data. He is gratified that psychology, from its somewhat murky and subjective beginnings grounded in philosophy, has moved ever closer to the traditional sciences in methodology and reputation.

Riggs, a gentle, grandfatherly man who once planned to be a linguist, calls himself "a thoroughgoing mechanist" who sees each person as "the most wonderful and complicated mechanism that has ever appeared on this earth." But to his scientific way of thinking, "people are things," and he professes to have "no patience with the humanists or others who claim that we cannot objectify our methods or seek mechanistic explanations for the behavior of men." Consumed with the desire to discover what makes people — and particularly their optical processes — tick, Riggs has developed innovative research tools that square with his passion for objectivity. Many of them are immortalized in psychology texts and guides to vision diagnosis, and most are still in use.

Lorrin Riggs is perhaps best known for a device he created in 1941, which brought him national prominence. At that time, the electroretinogram (ERG) — a recording of the electric impulses generated on the retina and sent to the brain in response to a visual stimulus — had been accepted as the best method for measuring visual sensitivity in experimental animals. The process was simple, since the laboratory animals' eyeballs could be opened and electrodes attached directly to the source of the impulses. Obviously, such a drastic surgical procedure would be unacceptable for human subjects. Researchers in the early part of the century had used a bit of thread moistened with salt solution and placed on the eye surface, where

it acted as an electrode and picked up retinal impulses that flowed through fluids in the eyeball. "The thread was very irritating," Riggs recalls. "I used it myself, but I don't want to do it again. The stoic subjects of those days had to endure it, although some were given anesthesia, which may have affected the experiments."

Contact lenses arrived on the scene in the early 1940s, and using this new visual aid as a starting point, Riggs invented a plastic lens fitted with a silver electrode, which could be worn comfortably for hours by his vision subjects. The electrode protruded straight out from the lens, located to one side of the pupil so as not to impede vision. Another electrode was placed on the head, under a headband, to provide readings of the difference in potential (electrical stimuli) between the retina and the brain.

Riggs still prefers his own electrode contact lens today, although others have been subsequently developed that are more complex. "Mine was the simplest of them all," he says, "and that's why I still use it." A subject wearing the lens must have his head held steady by two clamp-like projections on the laboratory apparatus, and he also bites down hard on a "bite board" — a wax impression of his teeth that insures immobility. It's an odd-looking setup, but one that reduces the possibility of inaccuracy, Riggs's sworn enemy.

The contact lens played an important part in another area of Riggs's investigation, that of the role of eye movements in human vision. Instead of an electrode, in the early 1950s Riggs began attaching a tiny plane mirror to the surface of the contact lens and reflecting a beam of light off it onto a strip of film. The movement of the mirror corresponded to that of the eye, and Riggs was able to determine that human eyes are never completely motionless. That raised another question: What would happen if, somehow, the eye could be prevented from making its tiny, involuntary movements? Would vision or acuity be impaired?

Riggs and his Brown colleagues found a way to nullify the eye movements that had long inhibited their investigation of this question. Using the mirror contact lens, they bounced an image off the tiny mirror and then fed it back into the eye, stabilizing the image on the retina even when the eye itself moved about. Anywhere the subject looked, he would see the same image. "The striking thing that happened," recalls Riggs, who tries all his experiments on himself first, "is that whatever you're looking at gradually disappears. Those of us who have experienced this disappearance know what it must be like to go suddenly blind. A stabilized black line, for example, is seen as sharp and clear for the first few moments, then begins to become gray and fuzzy, and finally disappears into the uniform white background against which it was first seen. Perhaps the closest thing to it outside the laboratory is



Riggs places on his own eye a plastic contact lens fitted with a silver electrode which he invented for his vision research subjects (see column at left).

the 'white-out' phenomenon often reported by Arctic explorers. Snow and ice crystals in the air surround the eyes with uniform light; and the complete loss of visual contours makes a person become disoriented, as if he is losing contact with the real world."

Startling as it may seem, the disappearing effect actually makes sense, Riggs says. "It's like putting a small object on your hand or arm," he explains, "and leaving it there. After a while you won't feel it, because it's constant. In the same way, you don't always feel your clothes, because they're constantly on you. So the effect is true for vision, too — if there is some way you can make a perfectly constant stimulus, the image will disappear, regardless of how sharp it is to begin with." This research confirmed Riggs's hypothesis that small, constant eye movements are essential for vision.

In more recent years, Riggs's research has dealt with the aforementioned McCollough Effect, and the sophisticated recording and analysis of visually stimulated brain potentials, or electrical waves, known as evoked cortical potentials. Using recently developed computer techniques, Riggs has helped refine the recording of eye-to-brain impulses and has perfected the

analysis of electrical waves produced by responses to different gratings (complexities) of visual stimuli. He can determine, for example, what patterns are evoked by looking at a blank wall as opposed to those evoked by looking at a printed page. His refinements of the electroretinogram have been beneficial for both behavioral research and clinical diagnosis.

As with many areas of basic research, much of Lorrin Riggs's specialty doesn't translate readily into direct applications for the general public. The exception to this is his work with electroretinograms and the electrode contact lens, which are used in hospitals to diagnose visual impairments and disorders. Objective measurements of retinal response are also useful in determining the proper eyeglass lenses for visually deficient young children, before they are old enough and articulate enough to voice reliable judgments about the clarity of images.

But at heart, what Riggs and his colleagues are doing is finding out how man's visual system works. "Curiosity is most of my motivation," he declares.

Curiosity is also what led Lorrin Riggs to the study of psychology in the first place. When he arrived at Dartmouth College in 1929, he had never studied the subject. He had chosen Dartmouth in large part because of his fondness for hiking, skiing, and other outdoor sports (pastimes he still enjoys), and thought he would probably major in languages. He had had abundant exposure to foreign languages as a boy: he was born in Harpoot, Turkey, where his father, Ernest, was a missionary and president of Euphrates College. (Riggses had been missionaries in Turkey since Lorrin's great-grandfather, Elias Riggs, arrived there in 1832 with a young bride. Elias mastered a dozen languages and wrote a grammar of the Armenian language that is still used today. Succeeding generations of Riggses contributed thirty-three more missionaries to the region, among them physicians, nurses, teachers, and editors.)

Violence and massacres of Armenians erupted in the Turkish interior in 1914, forcing Riggs's family to flee. They got as far as Beirut, also in Turkey at that time, and were forced to settle there for the duration of World War I. Riggs's boyhood memories of Beirut include a strong fascination with mechanical devices of all kinds, including the rare telephones then found in Turkey. He particularly remembers the influence of his Uncle Harry, his father's brother, a gifted inventor and tinkerer who introduced young Lorrin to the delights of gadgeteering. It was a hobby Riggs has since made part of his profession.

After the armistice in 1918, the Riggs family journeyed back to America, claiming citizenship on the basis of great-grandfather Elias's birth in New Jersey in 1810. Lorrin grew up in Melrose, Massachusetts, north of Boston, where he was happiest "constructing various esoteric gadgets out of inexpensive scrap in our

basement. The ones I remember best were an electric pendulum clock, a crystal radio, an electric boat, a pantograph, an anemometer, a telescope, and a camera."

It was perhaps inevitable, then, that at Dartmouth Lorrin first turned his attention to laboratory courses in physics, especially in electronics. Then, through an introductory course in psychology — taken to satisfy distribution requirements — he became a good friend of Professor Theodore Karwoski of the psychology department, a man who spent "countless hours" in the laboratory. "He was of the old school of psychologists," Riggs recalls with a smile. "He studied subjective phenomena, going into a dark room and staring at a red light and at the green after-image. As an undergraduate I was kind of fascinated. Also, I was handy with gadgets and he wasn't. He used to encourage me to come around to build things (among them a chronoscope and a spectrometer), and I in turn enjoyed looking at these strange things." Riggs ended up majoring in psychology and writing an honors thesis (later published with Karwoski) on the subject of synaesthesia (a sensation produced in one part of the body when a stimulus is applied to another part).

At Karwoski's urging, Riggs went to graduate school at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he studied with Clarence Graham, an early authority on electric recording experiments. Graham introduced Riggs to the objective approach to vision studies and supervised his master's thesis (on dark adaptation in the white rat) and doctoral thesis (on similar measurements in the frog).

Riggs did postdoctoral work with Keffer Hartline in the Johnson Foundation Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania. "Hartline inspired in me a deep respect for clean and rigorous experimental techniques for physiological research," recalls Riggs. In 1937, he married Doris Robinson, who had been working toward her master's degree in psychology at Clark while Riggs was getting his doctorate. The Riggses moved to Burlington, Vermont, where he had obtained his first teaching job at the University of Vermont with "a course load of seventeen hours per week at a salary of \$1,800," he recalls. "I was glad to get any job at all during the Depression."

In 1938, Riggs had spent a year at Brown as a researcher on a leave of absence from Vermont. He returned to Brown in 1941 at the urgent request of his former professor, Clarence Graham, by then a member of the Brown faculty, to do military research under a National Defense Research Committee contract.

Lorrin Riggs has been at Brown ever since. When Graham left Brown for Columbia at the end of World War II, he nominated his assistant to take his place. Riggs became assistant professor of psychology during the period when Walter Hunter — after whom the present psychology building is named — was chairman of the department. Riggs recalls Hunter as "a sort

of academic father whose benevolent dictatorship provided a smoothly running department. He saw to it that we could all conduct research and teaching with a minimum of interference. During those days, the department was poorly housed in three old frame houses, and our research funds were so small that most of the equipment had to be the product of our own hands. But it was a stimulating experience."

At that point, Lorrin Riggs almost left Brown for a position in the department of ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins University. Accepting the offer would have brought him a higher salary, better equipment, and plenty of time for independent research. But "staying at Brown," Riggs recalls, "would give me the advantage of congenial associates, a diversity of undergraduate and graduate teaching, and proximity to our New England friends and countryside. It was a difficult decision, and I asked Walter Hunter for his advice."

Hunter, typically, had a simple way out of the dilemma. "He told me about Ben Franklin's technique: Make up a list of the factors entering into the decision, assign each factor a number indicating its relative weight or importance, and then rate each of the two locations (Brown and Hopkins, in my case) for its likelihood of providing satisfaction on each of the factors. The final step was to multiply each rating by the corresponding weight, and add up all these products for Brown and then for Hopkins. Thirty years later, I still have the sheet of laboratory notebook paper on which I made the computations," Riggs smiles. "It came out with a total of thirty-three points for Brown, twenty-eight for Hopkins. I have never regretted either the method or the outcome of that decision."

And Brown certainly never had reason to regret them, either. Lorrin Riggs has over the years devoted as much care and energy to his teaching as to his research. He has taught the gamut of psychology courses, from Introductory Psychology, through intermediate courses such as Experimental Psychology, to advanced graduate seminars in vision and quantitative methods (the mathematical treatment of data). He seems to be equally revered by fellow psychology department members (whom Riggs calls "an unusually congenial group") and former students.

During the three-day symposium in his honor last June, some of Lorrin Riggs's former graduate students talked to a *Providence Journal-Bulletin* reporter about their mentor. "Everyone who has worked with Lorrin has had his life changed in some degree," said Billy Wooten, who helped organize the symposium and who continues to collaborate with Riggs on research projects as a member of the psychology faculty. "He's not only a first-rate scientist, but also a great personal figure."

Floyd Ratliff ('49 Sc.M., '50 Ph.D.), who began

doctoral studies under Riggs in 1947 and has succeeded Hartline at The Rockefeller University in New York, described Riggs as an unassuming fellow who never referred to his stature in the field of vision. "He had a way of exerting discipline and pressure on students without their really being aware of it," Ratliff recalled. "It was largely by example."

Another former student, Don Hood ('68 Sc.M., '70 Ph.D.), now chairman of the psychology department at Columbia University, concurred with Ratliff's description and mentioned Riggs's hard work, integrity, respect for scientific inquiry, and quiet concern for students as some of the examples he set. "If you ever wanted him, he would be there to help you. But all of us worked with great freedom."

Billy Wooten added, "Everyone who has worked with Lorrin becomes kind of a pale imitation of him. He is a first-class human being and a first-class scientist. There are not many who combine those qualities to the degree that he has."

Psychology department chairman Peter Eimas, who collaborated with Riggs on a study related to the McCollough Effect, stresses that "people like Lorrin come along very rarely. He has enormous stature in his field and has won just about every prize there is. He's known around the department as a walking encyclopedia of knowledge. But above all, he is a most gentle, kind, and cooperative man. The dinner and seminar in his honor last summer are testimony to his influence. Not many teachers graduate that many Ph.D.'s and then have virtually all of them come back for a symposium, some from as far as Japan."

Characteristically, when Riggs ponders his still-active career, he attributes his many honors "not [to] any profound scholarship, but because of inventiveness with regard to the right gadget at the right time. They please me most because they really honor the many fine students and associates who have collaborated in the research."

Ever the inquirer, he remains astonished and challenged by the mysteries of the human mind. An article written by him and his son Doug '61 for the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* puts it this way: "In studying the brain, we are in the position of the child who has learned to recognize three or four letters of the alphabet, while the brain itself is writing Shakespearean sonnets." Terming this disparity "cause for wonder, not despair," Riggs today confides that while he has no formal religion, he thinks it is "absolutely marvelous that animals and people have developed the way they have. I get to be kind of religious about it. The complexity and nicety of our bodies are so great that no engineer, no researcher, has anywhere near matched them."

Unperturbed, he adds, "We're still trying to figure out how it all works. And most of the time, we're way behind the nervous system."

The Lamphere settlement: A faculty view

By Arlene E. Gorton '52 and Albert F. Wessen

Lamphere versus Brown University *et al.* was settled out of court by a Consent Decree signed by Chief Judge Raymond Pettine of the U.S. Federal District Court on September 15, 1977. The decree will not become final until after a thirty-day period for objections to be made has passed and any such objections are resolved. Nonetheless, with the approval of this decree more than two years of increasingly difficult litigation have come to an amicable settlement. Moreover, with this decree, the somewhat ambiguous situation of Brown *vis-a-vis* the employment of women faculty should be resolved. It is our belief that this resolution will benefit the University, its women faculty — and, indeed, the entire community.

After May 10, 1975, when Louise Lamphere filed her sex discrimination suit (BAM, April 1977), a number of legal actions were taken by both plaintiffs and defendants. Each of these made it increasingly clear that the case would likely be protracted, costly, and divisive. Indeed, by the spring of 1977, it was reported that legal fees alone had already amounted to more than \$400,000 — and the trial date was several months away. Most observers agreed that, should the case come to trial, its finding would likely be appealed, perhaps even to the U.S. Supreme Court, regardless of which side won the initial verdict. Moreover, the best legal advice indicated that it was not possible to predict the outcome of the trial with any degree of assurance. In part, this was because there were few legal precedents either with respect to class action suits under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or with respect to the complex set of issues surrounding faculty appointments and tenure.

During the fall and winter of 1976-77, in developing their case, attorneys

for Louise Lamphere entered into an extensive discovery process. This process involved not only a massive search of administrative and departmental files, but an ever-widening set of interrogatories, which demanded that members of the faculty provide responses that some felt might be an invasion of their legitimate privacy and personal liberty. There was every indication that the campus would increasingly be drawn into an inflammatory situation should the case go to trial.

For all these reasons, President Howard Swearer decided soon after his arrival that every effort should be made to try to reach an out-of-court settlement if this were possible. Preliminary discussions among the attorneys began last April, and by May the process of negotiation was well underway.

Important faculty involvement in the case resulted from the discovery process described above. Many faculty were concerned about their rights in this process, with respect both to answering specific requests for information and to possible need for counsel should they be required to make depositions or testify. Since the court had enjoined the University to do everything possible to secure faculty compliance with the plaintiff's interrogatories, it was felt that the University attorneys might find themselves in a difficult position as counsel to faculty members. Accordingly, in April, President Swearer announced that Brown would secure the services of an attorney to represent the interests of faculty members who might involuntarily be drawn into the case. The executive committee of the Faculty Policy Group was asked to select such an attorney. Shortly thereafter, the FPG appointed a four-member committee consisting of Professors John Quinn (physics), Arlene Gorton (physical education), Albert Wessen (sociology), and

Barbara Weissberger (Hispanic and Italian studies). This committee was to act for the FPG in working with the faculty attorney and monitoring the progress of the Lamphere case. Thus, when serious discussion about an out-of-court settlement began, this committee was in place to represent the faculty. When it appeared that part of the settlement process might involve a reassessment of the denial of tenure to Professors Louise Lamphere, Claude Carey and Helen Cserr, the FPG broadened this committee's mandate so that it could supervise this task.

Five months of negotiation

What does an out-of-court settlement entail? Legally embodied in a Consent Decree agreed to by both plaintiff and defendant and approved by the court, a settlement seeks a resolution of the disagreements that caused legal action in terms that are acceptable to both sides. Since the plaintiff's complaints define the issues of a trial, it is necessary for any settlement to deal with these complaints. In this case, these involved both specific claims with respect to the four women who were named in the action, and a set of demands which they presented in the name of the class — i.e., all women who had been employed as faculty by Brown, had applied for such positions since 1972 but not been hired, or might apply for such a position in the future. Both sides agreed at the outset that an out-of-court settlement should include agreement on both individual issues and on those involving the employment of women faculty at Brown. The University's position was that it would not enter into a settlement until

this had been achieved.

Attorneys for both the plaintiff and defendants had numerous discussions about the form a settlement might take, and the plaintiffs met as well with President Swearer for a general discussion of the situation. By May, Lamphere and her colleagues had presented a draft decree as a basis for further discussion of class-related aspects of the case. Although in many respects this initial draft was unacceptable to the University, it did provide a basis for negotiations that were to last through the summer.

At this time, it was decided to convene a meeting of all the named plaintiffs and their attorneys, President Swearer and the University lawyers, and the faculty committee and faculty lawyers to discuss issues related to the settlement. Three such meetings were held; although they did not result in the settlement of points at issue, they did bring out into the open a variety of concerns and problems. These meetings were followed by lengthy negotiating sessions in which the attorneys for all parties gradually worked out a decree acceptable to all.

The faculty committee was asked not only to attend these meetings, but to advise the president concerning the various issues that arose as the negotiations progressed. In doing so, the committee was guided by the following set of principles:

□ All parties should be treated fairly. Any settlement should attempt to redress the just grievances of the plaintiffs, but should also respect the University's legitimate interests. Above all, the committee insisted that any aspect of the settlement that affected faculty members should be fair to all — both men and women.

□ The Faculty Rules and Regulations should not be broken, or, if this should prove impossible, then deviation should be as limited as possible.

□ There should be as little change in the normal tenure review procedures and other aspects of the life of the University as would be consistent with serving the goals of the settlement.

It was decided at an early negotiating session that the claims of Professors Lamphere, Cserr, and Carey, which involved the award of tenure, could most fairly be addressed through a new review of their cases conducted by outside experts who were eminent in their scholarly fields. The faculty committee

supervised this review (with Assistant Professor Weissberger, who does not have tenure, voluntarily withdrawing). The experts were nominated both by plaintiffs and the University on an equal basis, and their services were secured in July

The dossiers were sent to the outside evaluators in early August. The evaluators did a very careful job, spending a good deal of time on their assignments. There was very close agreement among all of the outside evaluators. In only one case were there even small differences apparent in their judgments. The faculty committee proceeded with the review of teaching and University service, the other two traditional criteria of tenure review. Based on all the information received, the faculty committee recommended to the president that Professors Lamphere, Cserr, and Carey be granted tenure. Ms. Russian, not at a tenure stage, was not part of this tenure-review procedure. She received a cash settlement roughly equivalent to three years' salary and benefits (\$34,500).

What the Consent Decree provides

The class action part of the case involved a number of issues, and its outcome may be summarized as follows:

□ The University does not admit guilt on any of the charges through its signing of the Consent Decree. It does commit itself to "correct previous injustices, if any, and to achieve on behalf of women full representativeness with respect to faculty employment at Brown University."

□ Each individual department must establish and publish the criteria and methods for evaluating teaching, scholarship, and University service it will use when making decisions regarding hiring, contract renewal, and promotion to tenure. These criteria must be submitted to the dean of the faculty and to the Monitoring Committee (described below) and approved within three months after implementation of the Consent Decree. It is possible for a department to deviate from these published criteria in any individual case but such deviation must be justified to the Monitoring Committee.

□ The tenured faculty in each de-

partment shall conduct an annual review of all full-time, untenured faculty members.

□ A review procedure will be set up to insure that all decisions concerning hiring, contract renewal, promotion, and tenure are made in a non-discriminatory manner. If there are no tenured women in a department making such a decision, then a woman candidate may request that some other tenured woman professor in a cognate field at Brown be appointed to consult with the Committee on Faculty Reappointments and Tenure or, in the absence of a suitable Brown faculty member, that some expert person from outside the University be designated.

□ If, in a hiring or promotion decision, a non-minority male is chosen over a woman, the department must prove to the dean of the faculty and the Monitoring Committee that the male candidate was better qualified.

□ Any faculty member may, upon request, have access to comparative salary data within his/her disciplinary area.

□ Each department must establish criteria and methods for evaluating a faculty member's teaching. A statement of these must be on file with the dean of the faculty and the Monitoring Committee and must include student evaluations. Women faculty members may challenge the adequacy of the procedures. It is the department's responsibility to provide methods for protecting both students and faculty members in this evaluation process.

□ The tenure evaluation procedures in the Consent Decree are completely compatible with the new faculty tenure procedures adopted last spring. Three additional provisions beyond the faculty rules are in the Consent Decree: Each department will name a tenure committee of at least three persons (when the department is large enough) to assemble all the materials for evaluation; each department will establish a quorum needed to make tenure decisions; and a statement will be given stating how each outside referee was chosen.

□ The Monitoring Committee will consist of five faculty members. Two will be chosen by the plaintiffs and two will be elected by the faculty. These four will together choose a fifth member of the committee. In case of disagreement the fifth member will be chosen by the court from a list of nominees submitted

by both sides. The Monitoring Committee is charged with implementing the Consent Decree and is responsible to the court. Its major function will be to hear and resolve complaints arising from the implementation of the procedures outlined in the Consent Decree. Provisions have been made to assure the continuity of the plaintiff's ability to nominate members to this committee. The committee members shall serve for a term of three years.

□ A schedule of goals and timetables is given in the Consent Decree for increasing the number of women faculty members between now and 1987. The goals and timetables are essentially the same as those in the University's affirmative action plan, which is already in effect. A major effort was made by the faculty committee to state these goals and timetables in terms of broad disciplinary areas rather than individual departments. By 1987, the agreed-upon goal would see at least ninety-seven women as members of the Brown faculty, fifty-seven in tenured positions and forty in non-tenured positions. These goals were based upon a careful projection of known retirements over the next ten years, an estimate of other forms of attrition of tenured male faculty, an assumption that the present proportion of tenured faculty will not change, and an assumption that women would be appointed to tenure in proportion to their projected numbers among the non-tenured faculty over the next ten years. The University's commitment is to make a good-faith effort to reach these goals and to continue to apply affirmative action principles in recruiting women to the Brown faculty.

□ For the final settlement of the class aspect of the case, the University will set up a fund of \$400,000 that will represent its maximum liability in the case. The University will notify all members of the class, who must then make themselves known within sixty days after the Consent Decree is approved. Their claims will then be heard by a hearing panel of faculty members set up in the Consent Decree. Determination of the validity of each lost-salary claim will then be done within 120 days. If the hearing panel decides that the claim is valid, it will recommend the amount of the claim to be awarded. If the total of the valid claims is over \$400,000, then each claimant shall receive only a pro-rated share of her claim.

The significance of the decree

Perhaps we can communicate our evaluation of this decree most clearly by setting a series of questions as to its significance and answering them as best we can:

□ **How long will the Consent Decree be in force?** That Brown University will long be affected by the Consent Decree is undeniable. The decree has no time limit. However, it is presumed that when the University reaches the level of employment of women faculty that corresponds to the availability pool level (namely, the goals), it would approach the court and request release. Meanwhile, however, the specific effects of the decree are somewhat speculative.

□ **Does the Consent Decree contain any stipulations which will in any way dilute the academic excellence of Brown?** The answer to this is definitely and emphatically, no. The faculty committee refused to agree to any stipulation that would permit less-qualified women faculty to be hired. First, this is unnecessary, as there are certainly qualified women available. Second, to permit less-qualified women to be appointed would have been discriminatory to our male colleagues. Finally, of great importance, we are firmly committed to the continued improvement of academic excellence at Brown University.

□ **Does the Consent Decree discriminate against male faculty?** Absolutely not. The Consent Decree reiterates affirmative action, which is a federal law. Therefore, until the University attains full utilization of available women who are qualified to be faculty at Brown, hiring, contract renewal, and promotion preference must be given to the woman, if a non-minority male and a woman present *equal* qualifications. Essentially, the Consent Decree gives women a grievance committee with teeth. The Faculty Policy Group has indicated its intention to establish mechanisms not already in existence in order to afford male faculty the same protection. The only two resources that we see women having that men will not are the affirmative action procedures and a grievance committee backed by the court. Presumably, however, this latter will ultimately be available to any man who has a grievance.

'The Consent
Decree
does not
discriminate
against male
faculty'

'The autonomy of academic departments has not been compromised'

□ **What will happen to the academic governance of Brown?** Nothing. It continues to remain with the faculty. Under the Consent Decree, each department or division has the responsibility to establish its own standards, criteria, and procedures. What the Consent Decree does mandate are specific levels of accountability. Both the dean of the faculty and the Monitoring Committee must be certain that whatever standards, criteria, and procedures are established are fair and uniformly applied, and that any deviation from these is non-discriminatory as to sex.

The Monitoring Committee is not a governance committee. It is enjoined by the court to be certain that the specifics of the decree are fulfilled. In areas where the Monitoring Committee and the University disagree, then the court will make the decision.

The procedures that the Consent Decree now requires of *all* departments are already being followed by many Brown departments. The faculty committee insisted that these decisions remain with the faculty and within the individual departments.

□ **How can the University agree to the Consent Decree and deny admission of guilt?** There are two separate issues involved here — legal and moral. First of all, the University has denied sex discrimination; the plaintiffs are convinced sex discrimination occurred. The only way this could be determined is through a trial, which *both* sides agreed to try to avoid. Moreover, it should be remembered that mistakes can occur in making tenure or other personnel decisions without there being any discrimination, intentional or not. People tend to evaluate the question of guilt from a moral viewpoint. Rather, we believe, it should be interpreted in its legal connotation. Since both parties were willing to forego a legal judgment concerning guilt in the interest of settlement, and since the University believes in the objective of assuring fair employment practices for women faculty, the settlement was made possible. To make a moral judgment of the University's conduct based on the out-of-court settlement is certainly contrary to American jurisprudence.

□ **If the University had gone to trial and lost, could the court impose quotas rather than goals?** Probably not. Legal precedents are unclear in this matter. Although in other types of businesses quotas have sometimes been

ordered as temporary measures to remedy findings of discrimination, it is not at all clear that this reasoning would have applied in this case.

□ **Does the decree give Louise Lamphere an inordinate amount of power in determining the composition of the faculty?** Since Louise Lamphere does name two members (tenured faculty) to the Monitoring Committee, this is a reasonable question. We believe, however, that each faculty member who agrees to serve on the Monitoring Committee will insist upon being free to operate on the principle of fairness to all. The Monitoring Committee must operate solely within the framework of the Consent Decree. It is *not* a policy-making committee. We cannot imagine anyone trying to manipulate a faculty member of the Monitoring Committee.

□ **May a plaintiff appoint herself to the Monitoring Committee?** This issue is not addressed in the Consent Decree, but during negotiations, Louise Lamphere, who makes the appointments for the plaintiffs, agreed to refrain from such an appointment for the first three-year term.

□ **What happens if Brown does not achieve the goals and timetables?** The only *goals* are those relating directly to the number of women who will hold faculty positions over the next ten years. These are divided into tenured and non-tenured faculty goals. If Brown does not meet these goals by 1987, then the University must prove by clear and convincing evidence that it has made an honest and substantial effort to do so. So that we can evaluate ourselves, the goals are paced out in one, five and ten-year intervals.

Each department within a discipline will be responsible for sharing in these efforts and will be responsible to the dean of the faculty and the Monitoring Committee. If a department is faulted in its *efforts*, there is a severe penalty. In essence, if a department is unable to meet the burden of proof before the Monitoring Committee, that department/division shall not be permitted to fill any non-tenured position beyond 1983 and any tenured position beyond 1990.

The University, if unable to meet the goals, must demonstrate that it has made a good-faith effort and that no discrimination has occurred.

□ **How were the goals for tenured faculty arrived at? Why was the number**

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Brown University Annual Gift Report 1976-77



Private Gifts to Brown Total \$8.5 Million; Gifts by Alumni Up Sharply; Brown Fund Sets Third Successive Record

The 1976-77 fundraising year for Brown experienced dramatic gains in gift support for the University, according to Arthur R. Taylor '57, Chairman of the Development Council. Mr. Taylor announced that total private gifts to the University for the 1976-77 academic year reached \$8.5 million, an increase of 17% over the prior year.

Most notable was the sharp increase in outright gifts by alumni and alumnae (exclusive of bequests) which leaped to \$3.3 million, up 60% over the prior year.

For the third successive year, the Brown Fund (which won the coveted U.S. Steel Alumni Giving Incentive Award last year) reached a new record, with gifts totalling \$1,795,000, up 24% over the prior year's record. "This is a very satisfying achievement," commented Bernard I. Fain '52, National Co-chairman of the Brown Fund, "and attests to the caring concern which alumni, alumnae, parents and friends have for the growth of Brown."

Dorothy Williams Wells '52, National Co-chairman of the Brown Fund, observed, "As the University enters a new era under the leadership of President Howard Swearer, it is of first importance that our Brown Fund goals be met. We exceeded last year's goal by nearly \$50,000 — a goal that was included in the University's budget. It is even more important that we reach our \$2 million budgeted goal this year, and last year's experience makes me feel confident of our success."

In other major highlights of the year, gifts to Brown through the Bequests and Trusts program reached \$1.8 million, gifts from Corporations were over the million dollar level (\$1.1 million), and foundation support exceeded \$2 million.

In commenting on the year, President Swearer praised the Development Council and the more than 3,300 volunteers and 18,500 donors who contributed to the year's success. "The major increase in private gift support to Brown is most heartening, and especially the sizable increase in support by alumni and alumnae. The quality found at Brown, one of this nation's leading educational institutions, is strongly dependent upon the voluntary contributions of its alumni and friends. As Brown seeks simultaneously to increase gifts for current program needs through the Brown Fund and to add substantially to its endowment resources, the performance of this past year is a source of great encouragement."



Happy about the success of the 1976-77 Brown Fund are President Howard R. Swearer and the Fund's past and present co-chairmen: (l to r) Christine Dunlap Farnham '48, retiring Dorothy Williams Wells '52, and Bernard I. Fain '52.

Endowed Chair Named for Provost Merton P. Stoltz

In a surprise announcement made during Brown's 209th Commencement exercises, Brown University President Howard R. Swearer proclaimed the creation of a new, endowed professorship in the name of Brown Provost Merton P. Stoltz.

Honoring the "dedicated and loyal service" given by Provost Stoltz to the University during a 37-year career encompassing scholarship, teaching, and faculty and administration leadership, the chair was endowed through anonymous gifts by members of the Brown Corporation.

The senior member of the administration, and widely respected by faculty colleagues, students, alumni, alumnae, and trustees, Provost Stoltz served as acting President of Brown on three different occasions. Mr. Stoltz has been extensively involved in both community and higher

Gifts Received 1976-77

	For Current Operations		For Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment		For Improving the Physical Plant		Other Restricted Gifts		Total Gifts	
	No. of Gifts	Amount	No. of Gifts	Amount	No. of Gifts	Amount	No. of Gifts	Amount	No. of Donors	Amount
Alumni	10,295	\$1,595,373	2,879	\$1,214,391	61	\$ 46,149	14	\$113,506	10,503	\$2,969,419
Alumnae	4,876	237,667	533	47,193	29	16,128	3	265	4,885	301,253
Graduate	672	26,110	11	437	1	200	—	—	667	26,747
Parents	790	111,720	12	21,817	7	85,541	3	4,525	779	223,603
Friends	690	135,783	57	135,297	8	8,666	12	20,406	720	300,152
Bequests	24	782,774	18	505,474	1	15,900	4	222,824	46	1,526,972
Total by individuals	17,347	\$2,889,427	3,510	\$1,924,609	107	\$172,584	36	\$361,526	17,600	\$5,348,146
Corporations	783	785,918	68	277,001	21	47,055	4	15,674	779	1,125,648
Foundations	170	1,281,522	36	611,799	4	128,000	4	29,750	186	2,051,071
Other	13	43,243	11	1,946	—	—	1	125	20	45,314
GRAND TOTAL	18,313	\$5,000,110	3,625	\$2,815,355	132	\$347,639	45	\$407,075	18,585	\$8,570,179



Provost Merton P. Stoltz

education affairs. Over a period of many years he has worked closely with the Rhode Island business community to improve the state's economic future; he has been associated on the national level with the Red Cross; and last June the Provost was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Tougaloo College in Mississippi, recognizing the extraordinary efforts he has undertaken both to establish and to maintain the Brown-Tougaloo exchange program now in its 13th year.

To honor permanently the breadth of his accomplishments, and his contributions to the University, the new chair is endowed in perpetuity as the Merton P. Stoltz Professorship. The Professorship will be established in the social sciences, and the recipient will be selected this winter or early spring.

Elwood E. Leonard, Jr. Distinguished Achievement Award Presented

The Brown community was deeply saddened by the unexpected death last summer of Elwood E. Leonard, Jr. of the Class of 1951. A civic leader and one of Rhode Island's premier fundraisers for social services, medicine and the arts, "Woody" Leonard played a vital role in the development of Brown University.

Just over a year ago, on the occasion of its 25th reunion, the Class of 1951 announced the largest 25th reunion gift ever — over \$600,000 to support the Humanism in Medicine program and the Susan B. Wright Scholarship Fund. Woody was co-chairman of that effort. Last year he helped the Brown Fund set a third successive record through his chairmanship of the Pacesetting Gifts Committee. He will be remembered especially for his co-chairmanship of the recent highly successful Rhode Island campaign for Brown's new Program in Medicine, which raised over \$4 million from the Rhode Island community.

To honor Woody's outstanding leadership and service and to recognize similar qualities in Brown's fundraising volunteers, the University has established the Elwood E. Leonard, Jr. Distinguished Achievement Award and has selected as its first recipient, Joseph W. Ress '26. Mr. Ress, long active in Brown and Rhode Island affairs, was co-chairman with Mr. Leonard of the highly successful capital funds drive for the Medical Education Program, served as Reunion Gifts Chairman for his class' 50th reunion gifts effort, provided strong leadership for the Brown Fund through his chairmanship of the Providence Major Gifts Campaign and as a member of the Pacesetting Gifts Committee, and served simultaneously as a member of the Medical Annual Fund Cabinet.

In presenting the award to Mr. Ress at the Brown Fund Head Class Agents' meeting this fall, President Howard Swearer paid tribute to Mr. Leonard and to Mr. Ress, noting, "Every generation or so, an institution like Brown is privileged to be served by individuals of unusual talent, commitment, and caring. It is especially appropriate that the first Elwood E. Leonard, Jr. Distinguished Achievement



Woody Leonard kicks off the Providence campaign for the 1976-77 Brown Fund with Joseph Ress, Providence Major Gifts Chairman, at his side.

Award be presented to Joe Ress, who, like Woody, exemplifies the very best qualities of the philanthropist."

The family and friends of Mr. Leonard have established the Elwood E. Leonard, Jr. Memorial Fund, and memorial contributions totalling more than \$7,000 have been received. Designation of the use of the funds will be made at a later time. Contributions may be sent to the Leonard Memorial Fund, Box 1877, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.

Special Awards Winners 1976-77

Dorothy Williams Wells '52 - for leadership of the Brown Fund as National Co-Chairman, 1975-1977: Citation of Merit.

Edward P. Frazee '28 - for men's highest Brown Fund and total participation in the classes 1917-1976: The George T. Metcalf Annual Award for Achievement.

Elsie Northrup Center '17 - for women's highest Brown Fund and total participation in the classes 1917-1976: 100 percent.

Hope Kane Holdcamper '27 - for women's reunion class highest percentage increase in Brown Fund dollars over last year.

Irving K. Taylor '51 - for sustained success and organization.

Edythe F. Cornell '38 and **Robert W. Leary '73** - for highest non-reunion percentage increase in Brown Fund dollars over last year.

Nicholas Brown Society Honors Giving Leaders

Recognizing the critical importance of pacesetting gifts in achieving sharply increased Brown Fund and Medical Annual Fund goals, the Development Council a year ago established the Nicholas Brown Society to pay special tribute to such giving leadership. In its inaugural year the Nicholas Brown Society acquired 57 members during the Charter Membership Drive (see the Nicholas Brown Citation with its list of Charter Members on last page).

Members of the Society, in the year following their contribution, are invited to meet with the President, distinguished faculty, and senior officials to learn more about the programs and plans of the University and to offer their advice and counsel; will receive special recognition in the annual Leadership Gifts Report; are sent periodic reports from the Brown campus on events or issues of major importance and significance; and are given individual help and assistance when visiting the Brown campus.

Membership in the Society is available on an annual basis to those who contribute \$5,000 or more to the Brown Fund and/or to the Medical Annual Fund. The membership drive coincides with Brown's fiscal year and is conducted annually between July 1 and the following June 30.

The Nicholas Brown Society is the most prestigious of Brown's giving clubs which annually honor leading contributors to the University. The 1976-77 academic year again witnessed further growth in gift club memberships: Manning Fellows (\$1,000-\$4,999) 345 members; 1764 Associates (\$500-\$999) 306 members; and Century Club (\$100-\$499) 3,351 members.

Alumni and Alumnae Giving 1976-77 †

Total Donors	Total		Brown Fund Dollars	Brown Fund Per Cent	Head Class Agent		Class	Head Class Agent	Brown Fund Dollars	Brown Fund Per Cent	Total	
	Per Cent	Dollars									Dollars	Per Cent Donors
1	100%	100	100	100%	Harold G. Calder	1899			\$ 5	100%	5	100%
1	50%	15	0	0%		1902			15	100%	15	100%
1	50%	1,250	0	50%	Elisha Mowry	1903			0	0%	0	0%
0	0%	0	0	0%		1904			0	0%	0	0%
3	60%	2,100	1,100	40%	Henry G. Carpenter	1905			75	100%	75	100%
3	38%	385	325	38%	Claude R. Branch	1906			5	50%	0	50%
10	100%	2,360	1,235	90%	James L. Murray	1907			100	100%	200	100%
2	33%	1,060	10	17%	Albert Harkness	1908			10	50%	10	50%
6	55%	305	237	54%	Lester A. Round	1909	Matty L. Beattie		175	63%	175	63%
6	40%	1,920	1,890	33%	Howard G. Hubbard	1910	Bernice E. Sears		130	56%	180	56%
19	56%	36,558	1,170	32%		1911	Edith M. L. Carlborg		1,150	63%	1,150	63%
13	65%	1,110	1,105	65%		1912	Gertrude M. Butler		25	83%	25	83%
10	50%	3,170	915	50%	Chester A. Files	1913	Edith Coolidge Hart		105	58%	655	75%
18	56%	1,615	1,470	53%	Byron L. West	1914	Maude Sears Barker		122	63%	122	63%
20	51%	3,548	3,403	51%	Francis J. O'Brien	1915	Emelia A. Hempel		495	62%	495	62%
16	36%	22,993	8,603	33%		1916	Wilhelmina Bennett Cox		80	100%	510	100%
41	*73%	5,969	5,600	*71%	Frank Cambio	1917			1,624	*100%	1,624	*100%
31	40%	48,582	13,891	35%	John S. Chafee	1918	Imogene Minkins Clark		565	81%	590	81%
29	38%	19,340	6,215	37%	Roger T. Clapp	1919	Florence Thomaes Colmetz		540	83%	17,590	87%
38	48%	6,705	5,815	45%	Ernest A. Jenckes	1920	Dorothy Holt Simons		250	52%	285	52%
50	47%	9,960	8,670	39%	Edwin L. Thornton	1921	Josephine A. Hope		1,354	51%	1,474	54%
70	56%	31,462	9,195	53%	Henry Ise	1922	Miriam J. McCaughey		1,735	43%	1,770	43%
71	65%	29,002	6,235	63%	Wallace H. Henshaw	1923	Alice Desmond Schmieder		780	48%	1,079	55%
82	43%	69,986	48,096	41%	Jack Lubrano	1924	Dorothy C. Maguire		3,185	57%	19,498	57%
94	53%	34,048	16,575	46%	Benjamin D. Roman	1925	Ruth F. Thomson		1,805	69%	6,855	70%
107	58%	68,262	56,062	55%	Joseph W. Ress	1926	Elizabeth Fuller Reid		3,178	78%	4,257	82%
154	*75%	35,196	10,671	72%	Harry G. Remington	1927	Hope Kane Holdcamper		5,725	*80%	6,350	*84%
105	51%	14,293	10,663	48%	Edward P. Frazee	1928	Virginia Wright		2,959	61%	3,598	63%
100	*56%	10,611	10,576	*53%	Roger W. Shattuck	1929	Louise Burt Howard		3,210	70%	3,270	72%
123	46%	17,938	13,920	45%	Ermand L. Watelet	1930	Doris M. Deming		2,032	*71%	4,584	*72%
107	44%	305,477	138,709	41%	Robert G. Mawney	1931	Maybelle Cassily Northcott (Dec)		2,544	47%	4,416	49%
111	46%	37,505	22,825	47%	Frederic W. Ripley, Jr.	1932	Elinor L. Martin		4,432	64%	4,477	66%
110	44%	11,100	9,100	40%	George C. Whitney	1933	Katherine M. Hazard		2,723	55%	3,305	55%
120	45%	69,497	21,217	42%	Raymond H. Chace	1934			2,702	56%	2,734	56%
109	41%	19,542	11,759	39%	Norman Zalkind	1935	Dorothy Currier Bourdon		3,475	*61%	3,562	63%
185	*75%	278,600	20,794	*71%	Whitney E. Easton	1936			2,512	46%	2,642	51%
120	43%	17,750	13,815	39%	Richard L. Walsh	1937	Eleanor K. Tarp		803	23%	6,016	*65%
135	45%	34,810	12,450	43%	William Rice	1938	Edythe F. Cornell		5,649	58%	5,805	58%
139	46%	18,308	14,900	42%	George H. Truman	1939	Teresa Gagnon Mellone		1,765	52%	2,005	55%
					Donald L. Ranard	1940	Olga Komar Boluch		3,692	48%	3,758	49%

126	41%	34,843	39%	27,647	Clifford S. Gustafson	1941	Sylvia Rose Pitnof	4,645	55%	5,038	57%	58
157	*47%	27,976	*46%	24,219	Bernard E. Bell	1942	Hinda Pritsker Semonoff	9,048	57%	9,177	58%	71
138	44%	63,836	42%	10,840	Jason Levine	1943	Carol Taylor Carlisle	2,498	55%	3,051	59%	75
121	40%	11,325	36%	9,205	Haig Barsamian	1944	Janet Sanborn Bowers	2,802	57%	2,846	59%	75
123	37%	24,479	36%	19,071	Stanley L. Ehrlich	1945	Deborah Hunt Philbrick	9,157	44%	9,521	46%	83
121	28%	16,293	27%	15,821	Richard M. Seidlitz	1946		5,194	*59%	5,788	*59%	88
109	21%	111,098	18%	12,828	Peter Brownell	1947	Elizabeth Reilly Socha	4,265	55%	4,382	56%	69
175	34%	36,645	30%	25,755	Charles L. Busch	1948	Jean Robertson Finn	3,952	41%	4,246	42%	86
222	29%	72,684	25%	25,707	Charles A. Cooper	1949		2,647	41%	3,953	43%	96
352	31%	47,359	28%	30,995	Randall W. Bliss	1950	Mary E. Holburn	4,685	38%	6,515	40%	88
328	*42%	216,846	7%	20,248	Irving K. Taylor	1951	Phyllis Van Horn Tillinghast	2,041	18%	12,244	50%	104
219	40%	61,519	*33%	51,577		1952	Eunice Bugbee Manchester	12,075	*55%	17,374	*60%	117
156	30%	26,034	29%	25,324	Louis W. Bauman	1953	Janice Swanson Post	5,581	45%	6,132	47%	107
197	38%	18,960	37%	14,600	Edward F. Bishop	1954	Rebecca Anderson Huntington	4,903	46%	5,442	47%	98
173	36%	33,486	35%	33,081	Richard F. Nourie	1955	Patricia Wolff Gross	3,635	47%	4,303	49%	85
217	41%	24,259	37%	20,432	William D. K. Crooks, Jr.	1956	Dolores LaPorte Nazareth					
197	37%	51,090	33%	38,895	Harvey T. Tracy, Jr.	1957	Rita Albanese Simonetti	3,644	*50%	3,864	*50%	96
279	*45%	31,450	*41%	24,973	Robert P. Sanchez	1958	Priscilla Lalumia Doyle	5,996	48%	6,195	49%	103
279	47%	22,277	36%	16,328	James J. Holsing	1959	Sally Nichols Tracy	5,964	44%	6,339	47%	103
263	46%	23,144	35%	18,381	David J. Hogarth	1960	Jacqueline Jones	3,401	41%	3,445	42%	98
258	47%	17,636	36%	12,861	John H. Muller, Jr.	1961	Jean Chase McCarthy	5,620	52%	5,779	*53%	119
255	46%	15,253	39%	12,543	Gilbert S. Peirce	1962	Claire J. Henderson	4,824	50%	4,873	50%	106
361	46%	28,118	39%	24,083	James M. Seed	1963	Carol Scharf Meyers	5,701	48%	5,886	51%	111
332	*55%	20,713	*46%	16,748	Alfred A. Daniels	1964	Beverly Nanes Dubrin	24,083	39%	28,118	46%	361
255	42%	14,044	33%	10,564	Dennis A. Holt	1965	Nancy C. Scull	4,027	49%	4,121	50%	123
279	46%	15,224	37%	11,747	Stuart J. Aaronson	1966	Catherine Reardon Daniels					
314	49%	21,852	*56%	17,794	Peter C. Bedard	1967	Nancy L. Buc	4,767	*53%	4,833	54%	116
308	50%	14,747	42%	10,025	David Wolf	1968	Marion Kentta Calhoun	4,723	50%	4,874	52%	111
322	47%	14,480	45%	11,977	Robert N. Huseby	1969	Elizabeth Charles Suvari	5,777	42%	5,856	43%	141
							Elaine Hutchings Hodgson	4,588	44%	5,259	46%	101
							Shelley N. Fidler	4,503	51%	5,293	*56%	125
							Lynn C. Kelley	13,862	40%	16,985	*56%	426
							John G. Gantz, Jr.					
							Robert Solomon	12,380	*39%	18,258	45%	455
							Steven A. Rothstein	16,897	38%	26,703	*47%	458
							Robert W. Leary	15,866	30%	25,548	36%	402
							Amy B. Leeds	10,172	29%	15,524	38%	414
							Ward J. Mazzucco	9,544	26%	7,749	26%	341
							M. Kevin Voyles	10,503	33%	11,568	44%	509
							Undergraduates	240		310		19

University Totals

Source	Brown Fund	Total Dollars	Number Donors	Number Solicited	Participation
Alumni	1,156,780	3,163,598	10,817	25,823	42%
Alumnae	232,794	318,759	4,991	10,083	49.5%
Alumni/Alumnae	1,389,574	3,482,357	15,808	35,906	44.5%

Reunion classes

• Merged classes

*Award Winning Class in Peer Group

† Included are gifts generated by alumni and alumnae through their foundations and corporations.

1976-77 Brown Fund Top Ten Classes in Dollars Raised

Men's Classes	Head Class Agent	Dollars
1932	Frederic W. Ripley, Jr.	\$138,709
1927	Harry G. Remington	56,062
1952	William D. Rogers*	51,577
1925	Benjamin D. Roman	48,096
1957	Harvey T. Tracy, Jr.	38,895
1955	Richard F. Nourie	33,081
1950	Randall W. Bliss	30,995
1941	Clifford S. Gustafson	27,647
1948	Charles L. Busch	25,755
1949	Charles A. Cooper	25,707

Women's Classes	Head Class Agent	Dollars
1952	Eunice Bugbee Manchester	\$12,075
1945		9,220
1942	Hinda Pritsker Semonoff	9,048
1957	Priscilla Lalumia Doyle	5,996
1958	Sally Nichols Tracy	5,964
1938	Edythe F. Cornell	5,899
1967	Elaine Hutchings Hodgson	5,777
1927	Hope Kane Holdcamper	5,725
1962	Carol Scharf Meyers	5,701
1953	Janice Swanson Post	5,581

*Reunion Gift Chairman

1976-77 Reunion Giving

Reunion	Class	Brown Fund		Brown Fund 5-Year Records	
		Fund Gift	Total Gift	Class	Record
60th Men	1917	\$ 8,603	\$ 22,903	1917	\$ 8,603
60th Women	1917	1,624	1,624	1915	2,286
55th Men	1922	8,670	9,960	1920	9,883
55th Women	1922	1,735	1,770	1922	1,735
50th Men	1927	56,062	68,262*	1927	56,062
50th Women	1927	5,725	5,850	1927	5,725
45th Men	1932	138,709	305,477	1932	138,709
45th Women	1932	4,432	4,477	1932	4,432
40th Men	1937	20,794	278,600	1935	35,448
40th Women	1937	803	6,016	1935	5,122
35th Men	1942	24,219	27,976	1941	33,491
35th Women	1942	9,048	9,177	1942	9,048
30th Men	1947	12,828	111,098	1945	18,179
30th Women	1947	4,265	4,382	1945	6,478
25th Merged	1952	63,652	78,893**	1952	63,652
20th Men	1957	38,895	51,090	1957	38,895
20th Women	1957	5,996	6,195	1957	5,996
15th Men	1962	12,543	15,253	1960	24,534
15th Women	1962	5,701	5,886	1962	5,701
10th Men	1967	17,794	21,852	1967	17,794
10th Women	1967	5,777	5,856	1967	5,777
5th Merged	1972	16,897	26,703	1972	16,897
TOTALS		\$464,772	\$1,069,300		

*Total Pledged for 50th was \$111,570 due by June 30, 1978.

**Total Pledged for 25th was \$205,000 due by June 30, 1978.



Penelope Hartland-Thunberg '40, and Bancroft Littlefield '34, National Co-Chairmen of the Bequests and Trusts Program.

Bequests and Trusts Program Continues to Grow

The University's Bequests and Trusts Program continued the upward trend experienced over the past several years. During 1976-77, nearly \$1.8 million was received from participants in the Retained Life Income Program and from bequest provisions established by appreciative alumni, alumnae, parents, and friends. Of this, just under \$1.5 million was received by the University from the estates of 45 members of the Brown family who generously remembered Brown in their wills. Bequests ranged from a few hundred dollars to a quarter of a million.

Sixteen alumni, alumnae, and friends made additions to, or established, retained life income plans through Brown's Pooled Life Income Trust Fund, Charitable Remainder Unitrusts, or Charitable Remainder Annuity Trusts. Their contributions totalled over \$300,000.

During the past several years, the Bequests and Trusts Program, under the leadership of Bancroft Littlefield '34 and Penelope Hartland-Thunberg '40, and the Bequests and Trusts Committee of class officers, has received increased emphasis and remains a highly attractive method for contributing to Brown. Nearly \$30 million has been received by Brown from bequests and life income agreements in the last decade, almost half of the total gifts made to Brown by individuals during this period.

Reunion Giving Sets Records

The Five-Year Reunion Giving Program played a key role in the success of the 1976-77 Brown Fund as reunion class members contributed over \$435,000 to the record-setting campaign. Gifts to the fund by members of classes celebrating their reunions in June 1977 counted for 37% of total gifts by alumni and alumnae.

The Reunion Giving Program was adopted by the Brown Fund Executive Committee three years ago to serve as the keystone of an intensified Brown Fund program which plans to increase annual Brown Fund support to \$2 million by 1977-78. The Brown Fund has met these objectives, setting three successive records, and the reunion gifts effort has been central to that achievement.

Winners of Brown Fund Awards

Class	Head Class Agent	Brown Fund Participation Percentage	Peer Group	Class	Head Class Agent	Brown Fund Dollars Percentage Increase Over Prior Years
			1901-1916	1911	Howard G. Hubbard	27%
				1911	Edith M. L. Carlborg	†
1917	Elsie Northrup Center	100%	1917-1922	1917	Elsie Northrup Center	303%
1918	John S. Chafee	71%		1917	Frank Cambio	257%
1927	Hope Kane Holdcamper	80%	1923-1928	1927	Harry G. Remington	728%
1928	Edward P. Frazee	72%		1927	Hope Kane Holdcamper	413%
1930	Doris M. Deming	71%	1929-1934	1932	Frederic W. Ripley, Jr.	94%
1930	Ermand L. Watelet	53%		1932	Elinor L. Martin	90%
1935	Dorothy Currier Bourdon	61%	1935-1940	1937	Richard L. Walsh	185%
1937	Richard L. Walsh	72%		1938	Edythe F. Cornell	167%
1942	Bernard E. Bell	46%	1941-1946	1942	Hinda Pritsker Semonoff	114%
1946	Deborah Hunt Philbrick	59%		1942	Bernard E. Bell	112%
1952	Eunice Bugbee Manchester	55%	1947-1952	1952	William D. Rogers*	255%
	William D. Rogers*	33%			Eunice Bugbee Manchester	106%
1956	Rita Albanese Simonetti	50%	1953-1958	1957	Harvey T. Tracey, Jr.	188%
1958	Robert P. Sanchez	41%		1957	Priscilla Lalumia Doyle	80%
1961	Claire J. Henderson	50%	1959-1964	1962	Carol Scharf Meyers	102%
1964	Alfred A. Daniels	46%		1962	Gilbert S. Peirce	83%
1967	Elaine Hutchings Hodgson	64%	1965-1970	1967	Peter C. Bedard	77%
1967	Peter C. Bedard	56%		1967	Elaine Hutchings Hodgson	64%
1971	Robert Solomon	39%	1971-1976	1973	Robert W. Leary	100%

*Reunion Gift Chairman

†Largest Brown Fund Dollars

The program invites alumni and alumnae once every five years to make an extraordinary gift to the Brown Fund as one means of celebrating their reunion and reaffirming their ties to Brown. Five-year reunion class members are asked to consider their largest gift ever to the Brown Fund — gifts up to five times their customary annual Brown Fund support.

The reunion gifts effort was particularly stimulated last year by the men's Class of 1932 Reunion Challenge, which matched new and increased gifts up to a maximum of \$150,000. The Challenge was oversubscribed, with fourteen of the twenty-two reunion classes setting Brown Fund reunion gift records.

With Special Thanks . . .

This past, highly successful year for Brown and its fundraising programs was made possible by the more than 18,500 alumni, alumnae, parents, friends, corporations, and foundations who contributed to Brown and to the education of the 6,500 students the University serves. Brown is most appreciative of the absolutely vital role which each of you, and each of the 3,300 volunteer leaders, has in the growth and development of a University which continues to be important in your lives. That Brown may persist in offering programs and activities of superior quality and significance is due mainly to your generous support. Special thanks to each of you for participating in this exciting endeavor.



THE NICHOLAS BROWN SOCIETY

On September 8, 1803, the Corporation of Rhode Island College passed the following motion:

That the donation of \$5,000 Dollars (sic), if made to this College within one year from the late Commencement, shall entitle the donor to name the College.

On September 6, 1804, Nicholas Brown of Providence, to mark his family's long "attachment to this Institution," donated \$5,000 to remain in perpetuity as a fund for the establishment of a Professorship of Oratory and Belles Lettres.

Gratefully acknowledging so generous a patronage, the Corporation voted:

That this College be called and known in all future time by the Name of Brown University . . .

The Nicholas Brown Society further honors the giving leadership of Brown's early patron and recognizes those alumni, alumnae, parents, and friends who annually contribute \$5,000 or more to the Brown Fund or to the Medical Annual Fund.

CHARTER MEMBERS 1976-77

Vernon R. Alden '45
 Fred H. Barrows, Jr. '27
 Marvin Bower '25
 C. Joseph Bowdring '52
 Esther E. Brintzenhoff '19
 Willard C. Butcher '48
 Finn M. W. Caspersen '63
 John N. Cooper '32
 Joel Davis '56
 Thomas P. Dimeo '52
 Stephen R. Ehrlich '55
 Wendell R. Erickson '19
 Norman and Rosalie Fain
 F. Miles Flint '27
 Daniel J. Fraad, Jr. '35
 Thomas F. Gilbane '33
 William J. Gilbane '33
 Lee Day Gillespie
 Arnold L. Ginsburg '50
 Edward '27 and Marjorie
 Goldberger

Sidney Goldstein '32
 John R. Gosnell '41
 John E. C. Hall '27
 Harold I. Hassenfeld '37
 Andrew M. Hunt '51
 H. Anthony Ittleson '60
 Patrick J. James '32
 Artemis W. and Martha S.
 Joukowsky '55/'58
 Isabelle Leeds
 Elwood E. and Barbara M.
 Leonard, Jr. '51/'46
 W. Duncan MacMillan '53
 Thomas A. Magee '27
 Allen F. Owen '52
 Edward L. and Margaret
 Palmer '38/'38
 John G. Peterson '17
 Frank J. Pizzitola '49
 Anonymous
 Anton P. Randazzo '27

Joseph W. Ress '26
 Martin L. Ritter '58
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rizzi
 Graham S. Rose '57
 Philip E. Sacknoff '39
 Richard Salomon '32
 Henry D. '45 and Peggy B.
 Sharpe, Jr.
 Richard N. Shaw '37
 H. Stanton '21 and
 Marjorie B. Smith
 Barbara Mosbacher Smullyan '45
 Mrs. John K. Starkweather
 Arthur R. and Sandy
 Taylor '57/'58
 Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32
 Sanford W. Udis '41
 George Wallerstein '51
 Mr. and Mrs. James L. Waters
 Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37
 Charles H. Watts, II '47
 Harold B. Wetherbee '25



Edward P. Renshaw
 President

Lamphere settlement

continued

of fifty-seven tenured women by 1987 believed to be attainable? First of all, the goals and timetables are prescribed by areas of related academic disciplines rather than by departments. This describes the number of tenured and non-tenured women faculty expected to be hired over the next ten years. Essentially, these are aimed at attaining full utilization of qualified women as measured by their availability (proportion of women among Ph.D. holders in a discipline).

It was projected that over the next ten years, 30 percent of the faculty to be considered for tenure will be women. Therefore, out of every ten tenured positions, three will go to women. In order for this to occur, the tenured level of the faculty must remain at the 70 percent level over the next ten years.

The goal for 1987 is fifty-seven tenured women. Since we already have twenty-one tenured women, including Professors Carey, Cserr and Lamphere, it is expected that thirty-six additional qualified women will be appointed to tenure.

In computing the goals, it was assumed that the attrition ratio for tenured males was five per year and the attrition ratio for tenured women was zero.

Moreover, it was expected that the goal of fifty-seven tenured women by 1987 would be decreased by 0.7 for each unexpected departure of a tenured woman faculty member and would be decreased by 0.3 for each unexpected departure less than fifty assumed for tenured male faculty members.

It was also agreed that by 1987 the goal should be forty untenured women. Since Brown is already hiring (and has been hiring for a few years now) at above the availability pool, this should not be any great problem.

Does the presence of the Monitoring Committee ensure a greater effectiveness of affirmative action at the departmental level? The Consent Decree certainly makes the accountability of departments more specific. Long before the out-of-court settlement, the faculty had taken positive steps to develop more specific faculty employment

procedures, such as tenure guidelines and the *Department Chairman's Handbook*.

There is great concern that the quality of the University, which depends on the quality of the faculty, will now be diminished since more qualified men will now be passed over in order to hire less qualified women. We believe that this attitude reflects a lack of understanding of the Consent Decree. Neither the president nor the faculty committee would ever agree to any stipulation that would permit any weakening of the academic excellence of Brown. Moreover, we would never agree to any stipulations that would be discriminatory to our male colleagues. All the Consent Decree requires is that if two candidates are of *equal* qualification, then preference must be given to a woman over a non-minority male until the goals are achieved.

Has the autonomy of individual departments at Brown been compromised? No. In the first place, departmental decisions have always been subject to approval by the president and the Corporation. Departmental recommendations with respect to appointment and tenure have sometimes been reversed for good reason. The new mechanisms outlined by the Consent Decree respect the responsibility and authority of departments in decision-making. The departments themselves are now enjoined to set up criteria for promotion, teaching evaluation, etc. All the Consent Decree does is to insist that all departments carry out their responsibilities in a clearly defined and even-handed manner.

Did Brown "sell out"? We have difficulty understanding this question. Brown made a decision to accept the stipulations of a Consent Decree in an effort to avoid the expense (in time, energy, and money) of litigation. Those of us who were involved in the negotiations felt that the stipulations were fair to all, reasonable, attainable, and in no way weakened the academic excellence of Brown. It is true that in most cases these stipulations will require additional work and greater attention to detail. We believe that ultimately both male and female, tenured and untenured faculty will benefit from better employment procedures. We find nothing in the document that is destructive; we find some details that are time-consuming; we find much that will improve faculty employment procedures. We do not believe that the out-of-court settlement

was a "sell-out" at all

Generally, we feel that the reaction of the University community to the out-of-court settlement is one of relief. We sense an eagerness to heal wounds and to redirect our creative energy and talents to further strengthening Brown's academic excellence.

Arlene E. Gorton '52 is associate professor of physical education and associate director of athletics and served as chairman of the Faculty Policy Group in 1975-76. Albert F. Wessen, a medical sociologist, is professor of sociology and director of the Program in Medicine's section of community medicine.



BESS ARMSTRONG 'ON HER OWN'



Her new TV series
is 'the best of all
worlds for me' — but
it's also hard work

*A yawn is sometimes
inevitable during a
day that includes
two rehearsals
prior to the taping.*



By Anne Diffily



Photographed by John Forasté

Each autumn, following a months-long orgy of promotional hoopla and suspense-building, the three major television networks unveil their new evening lineups and anxiously await the Nielsen ratings. A good percentage of the new shows fail for various reasons, and the networks frequently drop a faltering series only weeks after its debut. But there is always the chance that a show will be an instant hit, another "All in the Family," "Mary Tyler Moore," or "Charlie's Angels." That chance is what keeps network executives searching for fresh scripts and bright new faces, for just the right combination of plot, dialogue, and personalities.

This fall, one of the new faces on prime-time TV belongs to Bess Armstrong '75. Just two years out of college, she has gotten the kind of incredible break fledgling actors can usually only dream about: a starring role in a new CBS comedy series, "On Our Own." On paper, it's a first-class production, with David Susskind the executive producer, Sam Denoff (creator of the old "Dick Van Dyke Show") the producer, and playwright Bob Randall (*6 Rms Riv Vu*) the show's creator. Critics have labeled it "witty" and "delightful." And for Bess, whose heart still belongs to the stage, there is a bonus: it is the only prime-time series being filmed in New York. That helps her stay in touch with the theater, something she terms "a big plus."

An accomplished stage actress and the star of numerous television commercials during the past year (Spic 'n' Span cleanser, Bold detergent, Crisco shortening, IBM), Bess tried out for the series pilot last January. It was, she says, just one of dozens of auditions she attended. But a fortuitous combination of qualities she identifies as "marketability, chutzpah, and luck — mostly luck" landed her one of two lead roles. Bess downplays the importance of talent in getting the part, but it is clear she has an abundance of that, as well as alert good looks and a forthright, charming personality. These qualities are television assets, and they serve her well in her current comedy role.

"On Our Own" takes a light-hearted look at two young women, fresh out of college, who are learning to fend for themselves in New York City. Several reviewers have labeled them a 1977 take-off on ABC's "Laverne and Shirley," but producer Sam Denoff

brushes off the comparison, insisting that "our show is a more adult comedy." The girls work together in the creative department of an advertising agency and are best friends, although each has her own apartment and distinctive style. Copywriter Julia Peters (Bess) is a winsome WASP from Connecticut whose upper-crust family "never gets angry — they just purse their lips." Extroverted and pretty in a wholesome, girl-next-door way (not unlike Bess herself), Julia is quite different from her shy buddy, art director Maria Theresa Bonino, a gangly six-footer from Brooklyn who is played by another TV newcomer, Linnie Greene. Other series regulars include a sexy senior copywriter and a no-nonsense woman boss, who carries her tiny terrier in one hand.

The cast began taping in front of live audiences in August, and by the time "On Our Own" premiered on October 9, eight episodes were "in the can." How many will eventually be filmed depends upon how well the show does in Sunday night competition. CBS has sandwiched it between two returning winners, "Rhoda" and "All in the Family," at 8:30. That lineup will face some very strong, kiddie-oriented favorites in the Sunday eight-to-nine slot, NBC's "World of Disney" and ABC's "Six Million Dollar Man."

While the ratings race unfolds, Bess Armstrong continues to adapt to her new life as a television star. The rewards of stardom include a weekly salary in four figures, national publicity, and the doting attentions of CBS wardrobe experts, hairdressers, and makeup magicians on the set. This is glamorous-sounding stuff. But while Bess is thrilled with the way her acting career has taken off, she doesn't mince words about the drawbacks of show biz.

"There's a good reason for the high salaries television actors are paid," she says wryly. "The network is buying your life. When you sign that contract, you become a public figure. You give up your privacy." She has already been zinged with some prying personal questions from total strangers at promotional parties and has received some "really weird, sick fan mail." Finding time to relax alone or with old friends is difficult ("I'll be trying to read a book, and lines from the show keep running through my head"). And to top it all off, Bess was recently distressed to learn that "On Our Own" is being bumped

out of its studio in New York, making it very likely that she and the rest of the cast will have to move to Los Angeles by late November.

Armed with a sense of humor and a sane perspective on her profession, Bess is coping with the pressure. "Let's face it," she smiles, "this ain't O'Neill or Shakespeare. That makes it a little easier." And she is genuinely enthusiastic about "On Our Own," calling it "the best of all worlds for me — a live audience and a camera. The cast has the best balance I've seen on a TV show today. They're a wonderful group to work with, and we have top-notch producers and writers. If the show is a success, I'll still have six months off from taping in which to do theater. What more could I want right now?"

At age twenty-three, Bess Armstrong is an experienced actress. She started young — in the first or second grade — as the child of two educators who had strong ties to theater in her native Baltimore. Her father, Alexander Armstrong, taught English and drama in a private boys' school until he retired five years ago "because," Bess explains, "his rose garden was dying." Louise Armstrong, a Ph.D. in medieval romance, taught for many years at the Bryn Mawr School, a private academy attended by all four Armstrong daughters. (There is one son, Bess's younger brother Alex, a musician in San Francisco and currently the only other Armstrong in a performing career.) Both parents were actors when younger, and the whole family has participated in community theater "all our lives," says Bess.

When Bess arrived at Brown, she temporarily abandoned theater for the study of classics. Don Wilmeth, associate professor of English and theater arts, and a director of many Brown productions, recalls with some relief how he helped bring her back to the stage in the spring of her freshman year.

"I stopped Bess on campus one day — she was riding her bicycle across the Green — because I had heard she had done some acting before she came to Brown," Wilmeth remembers. "We talked, and I guess I twisted her arm a little bit and convinced her to try out for a role in Shaw's *Too True to be Good*. She was excellent as one of the leads, unusually good for a freshman."

Bess, who changed her major from classics to theater arts, estimates she

was involved in some fifty shows during her four years at Brown and the intervening summers. She acted in a variety of roles, directed a Brownbrokers' production of *Iolanthe* and a play for Production Workshop, founded the touring student cabaret group that has gotten rave reviews from East Coast alumni gatherings, worked with the Barker Street Players in Providence, and did summer stock, including a professional stint at the Green Mountain Guild in Vermont. By all accounts, Bess was one of the most gifted and versatile stage artists to pass through the University in recent memory. James Barnhill, director of Brown's theater programs and a man who over the years has seen some of the best talent in theater, describes Bess as an actress of "great talent and great charm. She can do it all — sing, dance, act, and direct.

"I directed Bess in her last big role at Brown, as Rosalind in *As You Like It*," Barnhill says. "She was devastating, really fine. She brought a wonderful sense of enchantment to the role. Her performance helped make that play one of my most memorable productions at Brown, and I've done about a hundred here." Of her recent coup, he commented, "I'm delighted for her."

Don Wilmeth, who directed Bess in more shows than anyone else at Brown, says she was "unique. She was one of those unusual students who was multi-talented, terribly bright, and very attractive. In fact, she was so bright that my big conflict her senior year was whether to advise her to go to New York to pursue acting, or to graduate school to do research." Wilmeth concurs with Barnhill's praise of *As You Like It*: "She bloomed completely in that role. But she also played a wide variety of characters here. She was great as an airline stewardess in *Company*, and really marvelous in subtle, sophisticated comedy, like the Shaw play, or a Noel Coward thing we did for the alumni show one year." He adds, thoughtfully, "I never told Bess this at the time, but I always thought that if there was one girl in our theater program who had the rare combination of talent, smarts, and stick-to-itiveness to make it big, it was Bess."

Alumni relations director Jon Keates recalls that Bess sold him on the idea of a traveling student cabaret group for alumni entertainment. "Her original troupe was so well received," he says, "that 'Company,' as it's now called, has become the cornerstone of our spring



The "On Our Own" cast practices a courtroom scene (above) during a technical rehearsal. Later, a CBS hairdresser and a make-up expert (opposite) transform Bess into Julia, while other actors await their turns.

alumni programs." He calls Bess's cabaret performances "topflight. She sparkled as a singer and dancer. She was clearly something special."

Bess is as high on Brown as Brown is on her. "When I first went to an audition in New York," she recounts, "I thought I would be far behind the other auditioners who had come from professional theater-training schools. But I quickly found that Brown had actually put me ahead of 95 percent of the actors my age, in terms of what things I had done and how I reacted to new situations. At Brown, we went through the growth and experience of being in a real college and having to do different things. It fostered an emotional maturity you might not develop in an arts school, where you're very cloistered and out of touch with life. Students at arts schools are often coddled, wrapped in cotton. The school panders to their every ego trip, letting them play any roles they want and developing their known strengths, without taking any risks.

"We at Brown often had to fight to do things we wanted. It toughened you. And I was forced in our acting classes to do things I had tried to avoid, like being vulgar, rude, and rough." (In *Danton's Death*, Don Wilmeth recalls, Bess "had to learn how to scream. It was a strange challenge for her, but when she finished she was a great screamer.")

Her junior year, Bess feels, was pivotal: she went through the entire two semesters without being cast in any

Brown production. "I had gotten very cocky, and being passed over made me terribly depressed," she says. But the experience gave her time for self-examination, and led her to the conclusion that acting was what she wanted to do with her life. The year was also her "best preparation for life in New York. You spend every day here being rejected in some way. I learned to cope with that in my junior year. It gave me an edge in the game."

During her senior year, Bess got a taste of the hectic life she had chosen for her career when she entered the national Theatre Communicators Group auditions. (TCG, as it is called, is a clearinghouse for regional repertory theaters such as Providence's Trinity Square.) After missing her regional audition in Boston because of Brown commitments, Bess flew to New York for a special make-up session with judge Jean Guest, who also happens to be CBS's head of casting for the East Coast. Guest advanced Bess to the national finals, which were to be held in Chicago that Sunday.

"Saturday night I did a performance of *As You Like It* at Faunce House," Bess recalls. "At five the next morning, I flew to Chicago and had the TCG audition at noon. I flew back into Boston that same evening and got to Brown in time to do *As You Like It* again Sunday night."



She felt sure she would get a theater job offer for that fall, but graduation came and went, with no word. After several months of summer stock, Bess moved to New York with Valerie Gebert '75 (who had worked on *Iolanthe* with her) and plunged in on her own. She had two immediate goals: to find an agent and to join an actors' union. (She now belongs to three.)

Her first show in New York was a "showcase" (twelve performances) in which she played an ex-fashion model turned militant lesbian. "It was terrible," she groans. Then Bess joined a theater company in Greenwich Village.

"It was a pile of bull----," she says, "but I learned tons from the other kids in the company, and they gave us free dance and yoga classes. I stayed there for six months and got a lucky break out of it."

That break came when the company performed *Twelfth Night*. "Some of the other actors' agents came to see the show," Bess recalls, "and afterwards four or five of them asked me to contact them." She found her agent — Manny Hesselstine of the Hesselstine/Baker Agency — and began doing television commercials.

"In every commercial but one or two I played a young housewife and mother," she says with amusement. "They gave me great experience in front of the camera. It's an adjustment at first — on stage, you always play to the back of the house, exaggerating your motions and projecting your voice. If you do that on camera, it looks absurd. You really wince the first time you see the tapes. You have to retrain your instincts and learn a very subtle style for the camera."

Last fall, Bess appeared in a guest role on an episode of the now-defunct CBS dramatic series about investigative journalism, "The Andros Targets." Not long afterwards, she ran into an old acquaintance while interviewing for another job at CBS. Again, she chalks it up to luck. "I walked into the audition room and saw a very familiar woman," Bess remembers. "It was Jean Guest, the TCG judge. She took one look at me and said, 'You don't even have to audition — I remember you,' and waved me through to the final interviews." Bess

didn't get that particular job, but Guest introduced her to David Susskind and later supported her for the Julia Peters role in "On Our Own."

Newspaper entertainment pages and TV magazines have latched onto the story of Bess's near-miss audition for "On Our Own." After reading for the pilot, the true story goes, she was turned down. She found herself sitting outside the audition room with another rejected actress, a tall, poised young woman of twenty-three who, like Bess, had extensive stage experience and had been trained at Juilliard. Lynnie Greene and Bess struck up a conversation, read over the script a few times, and asked the casting people if they could audition once more, together. "There was a certain chemistry between us," Bess says. "We went into that last audition as a team of strangers. We walked out as a team with jobs."

It was the beginning of a friendship and working partnership that has been tested many times since then. So far, the chemistry is still working on both levels.

"On Our Own" is taped in the CBS broadcast building in New York City.

The giant complex squats low and boxlike on most of a city block, with its entrance on 57th Street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. An imposing receptionist wearing a startling amount of makeup grills visitors before allowing them to pass through an inner portal flanked by uniformed security guards.

On a Tuesday afternoon late in September, the "On Our Own" troupe is assembled in Studio 41, a cavernous auditorium on the third floor, where they are putting the final touches on an episode that will be taped in front of an audience that evening. Bess, Lynnie, and the supporting cast run through lines and positioning on a brightly lit set for the benefit of an army of cameramen and technicians. There are three sets, actually, strung in a row like boxcars: Julia's apartment, the advertising agency interior, and a courtroom created for this particular episode. Overhead, the ceiling is a gleaming maze of catwalks and spotlights, hundreds of them, like silver stalactites.

The premise of this week's episode is that Maria and Julia are conned into buying a freezerful of "delicious prime beef," wholesale, from an old college chum of their pompous, pun-spouting

colleague, Craig Boatwright. Naturally, the meat turns out to be practically inedible and the girls are indignant at being gypped. To get their money back, they take "Mr. Meat" to court, producing a key witness just when it seems they've been outfoxed by the wily merchant. It's predictable sitcom stuff, but the lines are clever and the acting fresh and finely honed.

Bess and Lynn timer are asked to do a scene in their ad agency office, in which Bess attempts unsuccessfully to place a call to "Mr. Meat." The scene looks simple, but its choreography — with both girls holding the telephone and moving around the room — is intricate. Bess and Lynn timer go through their paces without a hitch, and it is clear there is a special rapport between them, born of their rigorous stage training and a shared love for the profession.

Some days later, Bess comments on that rapport. "Lynn timer is the only person I can turn to at the studio and air a nasty remark or a gripe about the show," she says. "It would be a really lonely place without her. Somehow, despite all the tension of working together and being careful not to force it, we have become friends."

Both actresses have been cautious because, as Bess explains, "Working so closely, you can become very close in an unnatural way. Acting is conducive to forced friendships, sort of a hothouse-growing. You have to be careful, because in the theater, friendships form and disperse quickly as shows open and close." She considers it a positive sign that she and Lynn timer are able to have "marital squabbles. Really, it's very similar. We're together all the time — we're even supposed to be each other's dates at parties — and we've had some huge fights. But at least the two of us have learned *how* to fight. We get it out in the open, instead of smiling and stabbing each other in the back."

A recent squabble that dragged into two days of stony silence off the set ended at a rehearsal when Bess couldn't take it any more. "I started physically shaking, threw my script across the floor, and made everyone else leave the set." Rehearsal was called off while she and Lynn timer thrashed out their problems for three hours. Afterwards, the air was cleared and work went on. The following week, the girls roared with laughter when they were handed a new script entitled "The Odd Couplet," involving a spat between Maria and Julia. "It was



Bess and co-star Lynn timer work well together, as in this scene from an "On Our Own" episode. The two are friends off the set as well, and have learned to cope with occasional "marital squabbles" that flare up now and then. "We get it out in the open," says Bess, "instead of smiling and stabbing each other in the back."



the funniest coincidence," Bess laughs. "The writer might have been listening to us talk — he had us fighting exactly as we were in real life. It's our absolute favorite script so far."

As taping time draws near, Bess is transformed into Julia Peters by a wardrobe mistress ("She doesn't want me in anything that's not pastel and very young"); a hairdresser, who painstakingly blow-dries her light brown hair into a smooth, face-framing cap; and a makeup artist, who outlines Bess's large, expressive eyes to make them seem even larger. Dress rehearsal late Tuesday afternoon is "when all the brass sit around and get nervous," says Bess. She herself is calm, "veg-ed out," as she puts it, after days of running through the show and perfecting every line, nuance, and gesture. "I try to conserve my energy for the really important part — the taping," Bess says. "Then I really give my all."

Back in January when she auditioned, the Julia Peters character was "in embryonic form," Bess recalls. "Maria's character was very well-defined — tall, dark, Italian, shy, and so on. Then the script read, 'Enter Julia Peters, of normal height and pretty.' That's all. They saw *me* as Julia, and at first it was difficult for me to separate Julia from myself." Now Bess's Julia has evolved into a combination of "a lot of myself — fourteen years of private school, WASP, outgoing", and the "stereotypical, uptight Connecticut preppy, which isn't like me at all. I've decided Julia was the shining light in her class at Skidmore and edited the yearbook there. Isn't that perfect? But she's a likable girl — as Maria says in the show, 'You can't penalize somebody just because she has good manners and once owned a pony!'"

Bess flicks "Julia" on like a floodlight during dress rehearsal, rattling off her lines and moving through a catalogue of expressions and poses. It is very effective: Bess is Julia on camera. She is so convincing that several men at CBS who saw the tapes asked her out without ever meeting her, intrigued by her on-camera personality. "They're asking Julia out, not me," Bess frowns.

After the dress rehearsal, producers mingle with actors, old show business acquaintances greet and embrace each other, and others look slightly bored. Wardrobe people fuss over the actors, adjusting a scarf or scrutinizing a cuff. Bess has time for a quick plate of cold

turkey and potato salad from the lunchroom while getting made up, and a scan of the final script changes brought around by a production assistant. The actors joke casually and smoke cigarettes in the makeup room, filing in and out past lockers labeled "Captain Kangaroo." While getting her hair done, Dixie Carter, who plays sexy April Baxter, practices a husky-voiced line over and over, staring at her face in the mirror. At 7 o'clock everyone is ready for taping. An audience waits in the bank of seats in Studio 41, and every camera, mike, and technician are in place.

This night in late September, a camera breaks before taping even begins. Sam Denoff and David Susskind placate the restless audience with anecdotes, jokes, and introductions to the show's stars. Somehow, Bess and her colleagues remain fresh-looking and smiling until shooting finally starts around nine. It's all over in half an hour — for the audience, that is. The cast begins taping "pick-ups" — short sequences needed to fill in reaction shots, smooth out lines, and so on. They finish at nearly 4:30 the next morning. The cast must then be back at the studio by 11 to block the following week's script. Hours such as these are another reason, Bess sighs, why television actors are paid so well.

Bess Armstrong is eating lasagna and milk for lunch in a little corner spot called Ralph's Italian Restaurant, a few blocks from the CBS building. She's wearing baggy pants, Tretorn tennis sneakers, and an old sweater, but her buoyant good looks draw admiring glances. Between bites, she is talking about her career and about her present situation.

"Last fall I was answering acting calls, and all I heard was 'She's really cute and good, but she looks too young.' Then I got this job, and I'm perfect for it." She plays with the lasagna thoughtfully. "I had never really considered TV work seriously. I didn't even watch it, except for Mary Tyler Moore and the old Dick Van Dyke show. They're superb, classy — the only shows I would aspire to." Bess has been compared to MTM herself, but she and her agent have insisted that she not be promoted as the "new Mary." "We're similar — straight men, career-oriented," she concedes, "but she's herself and I'm me."

Bess is asked about her long-range plans. "In the long run, television isn't

what I want to do," she answers. "At first, when I got this job, I was afraid I might fall into the rut of an easy living, with lots of money. But now I know I can enjoy it, and it needn't be forever. Most stage people working in TV eventually flee back to the stage. I would much prefer to be doing a show somewhere — but I'll have six months to do that, if we tape until February. As soon as we're through, I'm going to do the heaviest role I can find on stage, no matter where I have to go."

Despite what she calls some "Cassandra-like feelings" about televi-



Bess as Julia: a studio monitor lights up with action from *Julia*'s apartment (background).

sion's superficial treatment of life, Bess stresses that "when you get a break of this size — well, you just don't turn it down." She was one of hundreds who auditioned for the part, and the pilot was one of eighty CBS considered, finally choosing only ten for production. As Don Wilmeth points out, "It's a really phenomenal break. I don't know if she quite realizes it yet, but breaks like that just don't happen. Maybe after ten or fifteen years, but not after two."

Bess remains modest, but not coy. "Luck is so much of this. It's as if I've succeeded in spite of myself. I never did normal things like sending out 600 resumes the way other people do. But in TV you're talking about a marketable quality, and I realize I'm very marketable at this point. I'm very believable, for instance, playing unsophisticated

young women."

Bess recalls that when she learned she had gotten the part of Julia, she cried. The pilot was filmed last February, after which she worked from mid-March through mid-May at Baltimore's Center Stage, playing Joan of Arc in Jules Feiffer's *Knock, Knock*. It was the kind of professional theater work she finds most rewarding. On May 1, the phone rang backstage, and someone from CBS was telling her that the pilot had been bought. Bess sensed that her life was about to change drastically. "My first reaction was to look at all my friends, the other actors, and ask, 'Do you guys still like me?' Then I got drunk and saw four movies."

Faced with a possible move to Los Angeles (about which "the only good thing is that I'll be near my brother"), Bess is trying to preserve a private life that she says "is important enough to me that I'm going to tend to it despite other demands. I literally have not had time to put my life back together since we started taping in August." Many favorite pastimes have been dropped or postponed. An accomplished violinist and violist, Bess wishes she had time to join a chamber orchestra in the city. She greatly misses working as a political action volunteer for Planned Parenthood. But she clings to a few rituals. "Every Sunday I still duck up to the Cloisters if the weather's good, to get away from people and go over my script. It's my favorite place around New York."

Bess pushes away her lasagna, half-finished, and drains the glass of milk. "I guess what I'm really hoping is that the show is either a complete bomb, so everyone will forget me as Julia and I can start over, or a big success, so that afterwards I can pick and choose what I want to do."

And while Jim Barnhill frets in his office at Brown, concerned that "Bess is going to have to be careful not to spread herself thin, with so much success at an early age," Bess remains philosophical about it all.

"I really believe that in life, things happen for a reason," she says. "When I look back on my life, it all makes sense . . . not getting cast that year at Brown, being noticed by the agents at *Twelfth Night*, meeting Jean Guest, getting this part. So no matter what happens this year, I feel it will be for a good reason, too."

Bess as herself (opposite): Working in New York is a "big plus" for an actress





A young fan gets an explanation during the Brown-Princeton game.

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

19 Maurice Bazar reports that his granddaughter, *Nancy Levin*, of Charlotte, N.C., has entered Brown this fall. Maurice also lives in Charlotte.

22 Dr. *Ernesto Icaza* missed the 55th reunion because of ill health but sends along a copy of "the highest honor I have received during the past fifty years — a Gold Medal from the American Medical Association."

23 *Ed Brady* and his wife, *Peg*, have returned from a recent trip on the liner, *Royal Viking Star*. "Crossed the Arctic Circle and watched the sun go down to rest on the horizon and then turn around and start right up again," Ed says. "Broad daylight at midnight."

Steve McClellan wrote to class secretary *Don Thorndike* this summer, reporting that "I have a new bird and am flying it out to Seattle to have an STOL modification put on it."

Harold H. Young and his wife, *Esther*, have moved to One Euclid Ave., Summit, N.J. "We are occupying an apartment in a brand new building at that address," Harold says. "The change to apartment living reflects the growing burdens of caring for a house and lot and also an increasing dislike for dependence on an automobile for the smallest errands. A big dividend of the move is that we will be only five miles from our oldest daughter, *Leanna*, and her family, who live in adjoining Chatham."

24 *George Manly* has been promoted from executive vice-president to chairman of the board of Snap-Tite, Inc., of Union City, Pa. George started at Snap-Tite as assistant treasurer in 1961.

26 *William B. Widnall*, a retired attorney, is chairman of the National Commission for Electronic Funds Transfer in Washington, D.C. His home address now is 12 Atlantic St., Niantic, Conn. 06357.

31 *Edward Mason Road* has come out of retirement to become interim headmaster of St. Timothy's School in Stevenson, Md. He had served most recently as the part-time academic head of the Hampshire Country School in Rindge, N.H., retiring in 1975. Ed has taught history and mathematics and served as headmaster of independent schools in six states since he began his career in education at the Pomfret School in Connecticut in 1931.

Dick Reynolds retired in August as schoolboy sports editor of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, a job he had held since 1945. He served as Brown's first full-time director of sports information from 1939 to 1941, had a fling at theatrical public relations and magazine writing, and then joined the *Journal*. It was Dick Reynolds who initiated the nation's sports segment of the People-to-People Program, organizing and sending

high school baseball, soccer, and basketball teams to compete in Europe and South America. Dick was honored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island at its annual football cookout Sept. 23.

32 *Bernard W. Slater* has retired from the presidency of the Histacount Corp., Melville, N.Y.

35 *Ruth Bate Eckardt* reports that she has retired as professor of basic biology (for biology majors only) at Adelphi University. Her husband has also retired after practicing neurology in New York for thirty-two years. The Eckardts live at 209 Balsam Rd., Hendersonville, N.C.

36 *Mary Evans Stowell* and *Willis Frederick Thompson* were married Feb. 26 at the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Conn. Their address: 128 Litchfield Turnpike, Bethany, Conn. 06525.

37 *John W. Tukey* was one of four men to receive the key awards of the American Society for Quality Control at the society's honors convocation in Philadelphia last May. The Shewhart Medal was presented to Dr. Tukey, Donner Professor of Science and Professor of Statistics at Princeton University and associate executive director of the Research-Communications Principles Division of Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J. He was given the medal for his "outstanding contribution in mathematical and theoretical statistics and their application to a wide variety of scientific and engineering disciplines, and for his record of public service as a member of the President's Science Advisory Council and other committees advisory to the government, and for his contributions in the environmental field." Dr. Tukey was a recipient of the National Medal of Science in 1973.

38 Dr. *Chauncey M. Stone* and his wife, *Muriel Baker Stone '37*, '38 A.M., came up from Miami, Fla.; *William E. Fay, Jr.*, flew in from Chicago; *Arthur A. Staff* and his wife, *Isabel*, drove down from Brockton, Mass.; *James P. Butler* and his wife, *Virginia*, came from Lynnfield, Mass. The occasion was the mini-reunion at the home of class president *Lucas B. Mayer* in Seekonk, Mass., on June 3. The Mayers were hosts for cocktails and dinner.

Also attending from Providence and vicinity were secretary *C. Woodbury Gorman* and his wife, *Helen*; treasurer *Henry W. Stevenson* and his wife, *Bernadette*; past president *T. Brenton Bullock* and his wife, *Carolyn Westcott Bullock '37*; past president *James E. Lathrop* and his wife, *Frances*; head class agent *William Rice* and his wife, *Barbara Cranston Rice '30*; *Robert M. Thomas* and his wife, *Jean Gordon Thomas '38*; Dr. *Stanley Summer* and his wife, *Barbara Cotton Summer '47*; the Rev. *Howard C. Olsen* and his wife, *Betty*; *Charles A. Walsh, Jr.*, and his wife,

Mary; *Orlando Rodio* and his wife, *Mary Ann*; and *James W. Gurll*.

The Pembroke class of 1938 was well represented. In addition to *Jean Gordon Thomas*, *Ruth Coppen Lindquist* and her husband, *Larry*, were there, along with *Virginia MacMillan Trescott* and her husband, *Don*.

Although the primary purpose of the off-year get-together was social, a brief business meeting was held, at which chairwoman *Ruth Coppen Lindquist* and chairman *Harry Stevenson* reported that work had started in organizing next year's 40th. Classmates will be receiving mailings throughout the year.

There was an interesting sidelight to the reunion. *Harry Stevenson's* twin brother, *Jack* (Dartmouth '38) and his wife, *Betty*, were visiting from California that weekend. *Jim Lathrop's* friend, *Bill Myers* (Naval Academy '38), and his wife, *Becky*, were on their way to California and were staying overnight with the Lathrops. These other '38ers were asked to join the party — but were not allowed to vote.

The evening came to a close at the Campus Dance.

Roger B. Francis has retired as director of the South Bend (Ind.) Public Library after a quarter of a century in the position. He holds a degree in library science from Columbia University.

Samuel Hall, Bennington, Vt., won the starring role in this summer's reenactment of the Battle of Bennington because of his striking resemblance to Gen. John Stark, the New Hampshire farmer who led the colonial rebels to victory in the battle. About 10,000 people watched the "battle" of some 1,500 soldiers. When the battle was over, a child shouted from the crowd, "How did you get to be general?" To which Sam replied, "Well, my boy, I got up early many years ago, I applied myself assiduously, I maintained a high level of integrity, and I happen to have a remarkable profile."

John Montgomery, second vice-president of The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, has been elected to the board of directors of Junior Achievement of North Central Connecticut.

39 *Sidney K. Shear* (Ph.D.), who has been commended by the Chief of Naval Operations for "particularly significant contributions toward the improvement of the Navy," retired July 1 after thirty-one years on the scientific staff of the Center for Naval Analyses, the country's first operations research organization serving the military. Dr. Shear, a physicist, had served in a variety of positions, including deputy director of the Operations Evaluation Group, director of the Naval Warfare Analysis Group, and OEG representative to the Commander of the Sixth Fleet, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Naval War College. In 1972 the National Academy of Sciences honored him for his contributions to undersea warfare. He

earned degrees in physics from Case Western Reserve, a B.A. in 1934 and an M.A. in 1936.

40 *Albert H. Curtis II* has been elected president of The Medical Foundation of Boston for a one-year term. The foundation is a non-profit agency supporting research and education in community health problems. Albert is vice-president of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

41 *Dr. Daniel J. Blacklow*, a cardiologist, has offices at 1515 S. Osprey, Sarasota, Fla.

42 *Dr. Walter F. Jusczyk* has been inducted into the West Warwick (R.I.) Hall of Fame. The Warwick dentist was president of his class for three years at Warwick High, captained the football team, was an all-state pitcher in baseball, and was selected as the *Providence Journal* Honor Roll Boy. Walt set all the modern pitching records at Brown, most of which are still on the books. He has served as president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island and was a charter member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame.

43 The Very Rev. *Edward Price*, rector of Calvary Church in Conshohocken, Pa., for twenty years and a former rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Portsmouth, R.I., has retired from the active priesthood.

44 *George J. Falardeau*, Franklin, N.H., has been named an associate justice of Franklin District Court. The Boston University Law School graduate had served for twenty-seven years as trustee of the Iona Savings Bank and was head of the law firm of Falardeau & Mahan of Tilton, N.H.

Joseph W. Pearson is president of Springfield Advertising Co., Springfield, Mass.

Mary Mosher Turner, Warsaw, N.Y., is working part-time at the Wyoming County Office for the Aging as an "outreach" worker. "Am thoroughly enjoying it," she says. "I'm not too far from being a senior citizen myself, but I do have a 16-year-old to keep me young at heart."

45 *John W. Gibson*, Madison, Conn., has been named international marketing director for Sprague Meter Division of Textron, Inc., Bridgeport. In this post John will supervise worldwide sales of Sprague gas meters, regulating equipment, and safety and repair products.

Beverly Moss Spatt, chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission of New York City (BAM, July/August), has been elected to honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects, New York City chapter. She holds a Ph.D. and a master's degree in urban planning from New York University.

Sonia B. Swanson is working in Buffalo as a counselor with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

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Coburn Buxton: His Dallas socce



Philip Gould

Teams are called the Bruins

Some one hundred and ten teen-aged boys in Dallas, Texas, now call themselves Bruins, and they play soccer. The man behind this agitation of brown and white on Dallas fields is Coburn A. Buxton '34, a fervent soccer buff and unabashed Brown booster. "I played soccer for the first time at Le Rosey in Switzerland, where my father (Gonzalo Edward Buxton '02) sent me, hoping I'd enter the diplomatic corps." But Buxton didn't, skipping his senior year at St. George's School in Newport to enroll at Brown where, he said, "I got myself directly in academic hot water. I think in those days you were allowed to accumulate twelve D's in four years and I managed to acquire eight of them in two."

After a somewhat protracted illness, Buxton left Brown to complete his degree at Babson, but his affection for Brown remained undiminished. A four-foot Afghanistan bear (brown) stands in his study wearing a Brown hat; his walls are filled with Brown memorabilia; he has registered the name Brunonia with the American Kennel Club (for many years he raised German shepherds); his soccer teams are the Bruins.

Buxton emigrated to Dallas in 1936 — the year of the Texas Centennial — and took a job working for former Brown professor of political and social science James Quayle Dealey '90, then editor of the *Dallas Morning News*. "I wanted to get away from New England winters," Buxton said. He went from newspaper ad man to bus-and-streetcar ad man (during World War II) to the background music business to newspaper ad man (this time for the *Dallas Times Herald*), from which he retired several years ago.

Meanwhile Buxton helped to organize an after-school soccer program that now draws some 70,000 children (many of them girls) to play on teams in some twenty local soccer associations. Six of those teams are Bruins — now in their tenth season with the Dallas North Soccer Association — and Buxton coaches two of them (on which his sons Coby and Ricky play). "Dallas and St. Louis are the two best cities in the country for kids' programs in soccer," he said.

Buxton's third love is genealogy, and in 1973 he published *John Allen Armstrong: Man of His Day*, an account of his grandfather. He inherited the letters of his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Israel Shreve, an aide-de-camp to George Washington during the Revolutionary War, and hopes to publish those through the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute.

But right now in Dallas, close to the heart of Texas, Coburn Buxton is grooming future soccer players for Brown. D.S.



Philip Gould

On a field in north Dallas, Coburn Buxton stresses fundamentals during a scrimmage between two Bruin teams.

46 Joseph H. McMullen is serving as director of athletics at Marshall University in Huntington, W. Va. Joe had coached basketball and football at Brown in the late 1940s and then served for many years on the athletic staff at Penn State with coaches Rip Engle and Joe Paterno '50.

Bunny Cohan Meyer has ventured on a fund-raising expedition for the combined needs of the Brown Club in Miami and the National Alumni Schools Program in the Miami area. She has arranged for the sale of a sturdy off-white canvas tote bag emblazoned with a bear (in brown, of course). "Although the bag does not carry a 'B' or the name 'Brown,' it will be sold exclusively in Brown circles," Bunny writes. "In the contemporary manner, canvas tote bags have become an attractive and practical solution to carrying extra gear." Classmates interested in obtaining one of the tote bags should contact Bunny at 175 Southeast 25th Rd., Apt. 8D, Miami 33129.

Thomas D. Pucci has been named chairman of the Rhode Island Public Building Authority. A registered engineer, Tom is a partner in a Providence law firm.

47 Jean Grady Thomas is teaching business education at Weymouth (Mass.) South High School.

48 Norma Borthwick reports that she has been posted from Yugoslavia, where she was assistant resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme, to Afghanistan, where she holds the same position.

Gordon R. Pypor has joined Dufresne-Henry, an engineering corporation in North Springfield, Vt., as a senior environmental engineer. He received his Ph.D. in 1970 from the University of Michigan in civil engineering and had been an engineering consultant prior to taking his current position.

49 George "Ted" LaBonne, Jr., is president of LaBonne Life Insurance Agency in Manchester, Conn., and a Hartford general agent of National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont. Ted's community and civic activities have included the presidencies of the Kiwanis Club of Manchester and the Manchester Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Alfred T. Langerin, Jr., Westwood, Mass., has been named sales manager for that state for Pickler Distillers Products, Inc. He and his wife, Rosalie, have a daughter, Betsy, 24.

50 Richard C. Ashley has been elected a group vice-president of Allied Chemical in Morristown, N.J. He has been with the firm since 1951, most recently as president of the specialty chemicals division. Dick and his wife and four children reside in Darien, Conn.

John F. Dator, Somerset, Mass., has been appointed a member of the state's Emergency Finance Board by Governor Dukakis. John is owner of the John F. Dator Agency (real estate and insurance) of Fall River. A Somerset selectman from 1964 to 1976, he was chairman of the selectmen for nine years. John is president of the 8,000-member Massachusetts Association of Real-

tors and vice president of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank.

George A. Davis is self-employed as owner of his own coal business in New York City. He lives at 360 East 55th St.

Stephen Fischer is serving as commissioner of real estate in New York City, having been appointed last spring by Mayor Abe Beame. Fischer, who lives with his wife, Renne, and their five children in Manhattan, heads his own mortgage-finance concern. He is also an unpaid member of the Electrical Licensing Board of the Municipal Service Administration.

F. Bailey Laughlin has been named a trustee of the Lowell, Mass., General Hospital. He is president of A.F. French & Co., Boston, and serves as a trustee of the Central Savings Bank and the Greater Boston Paper Box Assn.

Simon Ostrach, the Wilbert J. Austin Distinguished Professor of Engineering at Case Western Reserve, has been elected a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Ostrach has had an outstanding career in research and college-level teaching, with his major contribution to research having been in fluid mechanics and heat transfer, primarily in theoretical analysis. He and his wife, Margaret, live in Shaker Heights, Ohio, with their five children.

Paul Rodrigues is acting school superintendent in New Bedford, Mass., where he has spent twenty-seven years as teacher and administrator. "The thing that really shakes me," he says, "is when I see former students of mine coming into the system as teachers. I even have a few here in the central office. Time marches on!"

David C. Rosenfield reports a new position as assistant science and technology librarian at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Va.

Donald C. Shaffer is a marketing executive with Lanier Clothes, a division of Oxford Industries located in New York City.

51 Daniel O. Rivet, a manufacturing engineer, is with Kollsman Instrument Corp., Merrimack, N.H.

Robert L. Warsh, a retail merchant, is president of Little Folks Shops, Albany, N.Y.

52 David J. Brodsky, Princeton, N.J., has been appointed to the newly created rank of senior vice president by the board of trustees of Educational Testing Services. He had been serving as vice president for finance and administration.

Donald G. Manly has left Air Products and Chemicals, where he was group director of research, to become vice president of Abex Corp., an I.C. Industries company which exceeds \$600 million in sales in the material sciences area. Don lives at 65 Valley Rd., Mohawk, N.J.

Raymond B. Perkins is vice president and corporate board sales manager of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, New York City.

Capt. Howard W. "Woody" Smith is president of the Naval Reserve Association 1st Naval District. Now commanding officer of VTU-1301, Springfield, Mass., Woody is president of the Retail Monument Co. and a national wholesale distributor of patented products.

Leo Vine reports the formation of a

partnership for the practice of law to be known as Winnick, Vine & Welch in Shelton, Conn. The Harvard Law School graduate is a former Shelton Corporation counsel and has served on the town's board of education and the zoning board.

53 Richard C. Dunham, manager of the corporate bond department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, has been appointed a managing director of the firm's new capital markets group in New York City.

54 James R. Rees (A.M.), associate professor of biology, has retired from Anderson College in Anderson, Ind. He had been at the college for twenty-three years.

55 Lt. Col. Richard H. Brodeur has taken over command of the Air Force's 77th Bomb Squadron.

56 William W. Dyer, Jr., has been appointed a trustee of Century Shares Trust, a Boston-based mutual fund established in 1928 which invests exclusively in insurance company and bank stocks. Bill, who continues as secretary of the trust, has specialized in the investment analysis of insurance company securities for the past fourteen years and has written many articles on insurance accounting for the *Financial Analysts Journal* and other trade publications.

Janet Price Falsgraf, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, has been appointed director of the Criminal Justice Public Information Center in Cleveland, moving up from her position as assistant director. She has served as president of the League of Women Voters in Chagrin Falls. Janet and her husband, Bill, have three children.

James C. Fry and Rhoda L. Fisher were married in Providence last July and are now residing in Barrington, R.I. For the past eighteen years Jim has been associated with Burger Chef Systems, a division of General Foods, in the area of development and operations.

57 Peter W. Devereaux has been appointed general sales manager of WRDU-TV in Durham, N.C.

Ronald P. Espinola is a physicist with the MIT Lincoln Laboratories, Lexington, Mass.

Anne Tuck MacDonald and her husband report the birth of a daughter, Kate Alice, on April 11, 1975. They also have two adopted sons, Alec, born in March 1970, and Owen, born in December 1972. The MacDonalds live in Bowie, Md.

Peter Sweetland is president of New Jersey State Medical Underwriters in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Palmer D. Sparkman, chairman of Johnson & Higgins of Texas, Inc., international insurance brokerage and employee benefit consulting firm, has been elected to the board of directors of the parent firm. A specialist in insurance for the oil, gas, and related heavy industries, Palmer has written professional articles on his field for a wide variety of magazines. He is an international yachtsman, having served as a member of the crew of the America's Cup defender, *Columbia*, in 1958.

58 Van Radoccia is associated with Worrell, Passananti & Radoccia, Inc., Providence, a firm that works closely with two other companies in offering pension consulting, trust services, and insurance.

Robert W. Westgate, who received his M.B.A. degree in 1974 from the University of Hartford, has been appointed assistant director of the engineering division of the casualty property commercial lines department of The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford.

59 Norman G. Einspruch (Ph.D.) is professor of engineering and dean of the school of engineering of the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla.

Dante G. Ionata, North Providence, R.I., is energy director for the state of Rhode Island.

Robert Rogers was associate conductor for Joseph Papp's production last summer of Bertolt Brecht's and Kurt Weill's *The Threepenny Opera* in Central Park. "Recently I orchestrated and conducted a production of Carl Orff's *The Wise Woman* at the Manhattan Theater Club, generally to rave reviews."

Kent B. Savell, a clothing manufacturer, is vice president of Mayflower Coat Mfg. Co., Brockton, Mass.

60 Clark E. Goebel has been promoted to vice president, real estate and mortgages, of Monarch Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass. He is president of the Wilbraham Falcon Football Boosters Club. He and his wife, Gail, have four children and live at 3 Centerwood Dr., Wilbraham.

Lawrence D. Ackman is president of Ackman Brothers & Singer, Inc., New York City. Several years ago he won the Realty Foundation of New York Award for "contributing to the improvement of New York City." The firm, which specializes in real estate brokerage in mortgage and corporate financing, was responsible recently for one of the largest transactions in real estate history, representing The Bowery Savings Bank in assembling the plot and leasing the land for the construction of One Penn Plaza, just north of Penn Station in Manhattan.

Arnold H. Hetzer, a social-studies teacher at Roger Ludlowe High School, Fairfield, Conn., has been awarded the National Education Association's William G. Carr Scholarship, a national award granted to only one applicant out of a national field of candidates each year. He has been granted a sabbatical leave to study comparative education at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland during 1977-78.

Roger C. Kostmayer is president of Independent Financial Services of Baltimore.

Lawrence B. Morse, a senior vice president of the Society for Savings in Hartford, has been appointed to the regional advisory council of Manchester (Conn.) Community College. He has taught courses in data processing and related subjects at the college and assisted in the development of a new master's program in computer science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Connecticut.

Ira Schneider of New York City reports that he is co-editor of *Video Art, An Anthology*, published in 1976 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

61 George Bates, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., has been appointed to a five-year term on the Yorktown Zoning Board of Appeals. He is a production supervisor for Consumers Union and has served as managing editor of an engineering magazine sponsored by the National Society of Professional Engineers. He and his wife, Connie, have a 2-year-old daughter.

Ralph M. Lincoln is a trust officer for the First National Bank of Portsmouth, N.H.

Donald S. Lindsay is attending Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass.

Richard L. Morrill, former associate provost and assistant to the president of Chatham College, Pittsburgh, has been named executive assistant to the provost at Penn State. He and his wife have two children, Kristen, 9, and Amy, 7.

John H. Muller, Jr., is living at 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02140.

Peter B. Robinson has joined with two other men in the formation of the Lowell, Mass., law firm of Robinson, Courtney & London.

Charles E. Shaw, a geologist, is working in Houston, Texas, as a consultant and oil and gas explorationist with Shaw Petroleum Co.

62 Timothy Davies and his wife, Joanna Matz Davies, live in Chappaqua, N.Y. Tim is in the accounting field, and Jo is working in the local theater.

Judy Wessells Dean is on the administrative staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. She has a son and a daughter.

Charlotte Tiedeman Feldman does volunteer work for the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia and for the Philadelphia Orchestra. She has a 10-year-old son.

Marjorie Miller Gustafson is a member of the city council of Portland, Maine, and is the mother of three.

Harvey Hinman and his wife, Margaret Snyder Hinman, live in San Francisco, where Harvey is an attorney. They have two daughters and a son.

Paul Hufford and his wife, Sue Wheaton Hufford, have four children. He's with Wheaton Glass, and Sue runs a decorating business in Greenwich, Conn.

Susan Katz Kabat entered the University of Oregon Medical School this fall. Her children are Lew, 9, and Maya, 6.

Marten Poole Lareau's home in Littleton, Colo., was featured recently in *House Beautiful*. She owns horses and does a great deal of hunting, fishing, and skiing.

Roberta Adams Lazar and Nancy Otto Low are members of a Gilbert & Sullivan Troupe in Bethesda, Md.

Ann Leven, treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a Brown trustee, is an associate adjunct professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Business and is on the Alumni Council of the Harvard Business School.

Deena Rosen Mazer has a son and a daughter and is now back in theater, working with the Arlington Players in Massachusetts, most recently in a Noel Coward play.

Judith Stamberg Nachshen is teaching at Tel Aviv University. She has one child.

Joan Ojala, who is in the advertising business in Boston, spends her free time

studying sailing and practicing with the boat she keeps near her home.

Fran Gilda O'Neill is the first woman zoning and planning commissioner of Bethel, Conn., where she is active in community affairs.

Dr. Sue Elms Pitt has earned her M.D. degree. She plays violin in the Worcester State College Community Orchestra and is the mother of two children, ages 12 and 3.

Lolt D. Proegle is a systems analyst with Vector Research, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Cathleen Canon Scanlon lives in Paxton, Pa., and teaches English and Latin in the local school system. She has a daughter.

Jane Sjoman has an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and is with the Hartford Insurance Group in the corporate accounting area.

Sherri Malinow Spillane reports that the book she wrote with her husband, Mickey, is now in the bookstores. She predicts that it will be "very hot." Sherri was present at a dinner party in New York given by Mimi Shorr '63, now vice president of a public relations firm. Also at the party were Helene O'Connor '61, a professor at Queens College; Cynthia Jenner '61, a drama critic for *The Villager*; Tricia Sandberg '61, an actress; and Dale Burg.

Kit Doyle Stanford and her husband have a ski lodge near Denver, Colo. She does interviewing for the National Alumni Schools Program.

Ralph E. Steuer is an associate professor of business administration at the University of Kentucky. In a research capacity, he is also affiliated with the University of Kentucky College of Dentistry and the Lexington VA Hospital. Ralph and his wife, Judy, have a son, Evan, 7, and a daughter, Andrea, 1.

Polly Wershay is a senior social worker with the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in New York City.

Harriet Bianchi Willard received her master's degree in English literature from Fordham University last spring. A teacher in the Eastchester (N.Y.) School System, she has been moved from kindergarten to second grade. "I have been writing feature articles for a small monthly magazine called *Local Profile*, which is expanding and hopes one day to be distributed throughout all of Westchester County. It's fun and very good for my ego."

63 Dr. Paul M. Allen is practicing obstetrics and gynecology at Westside Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ltd., Phoenix, Ariz.

John K. Butler, Jr., is an assistant professor in the industrial management department of Clemson University in South Carolina.

Frederick H. Gaige (M.A.T.) is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, N.J.

John Gier and Mary Elizabeth Way were married May 7 in Pompton Lakes, N.J. The couple lives on Beacon Hill in Boston, where John is an independent computer consultant.

Thomas W. Hoagland has been promoted to senior vice president of Central National Bank in Chicago. Tom is a former president of the Brown Club of Chicago and a former director of the Associated Alumni.

Celia M. Millward (A.M., '66 Ph.D.), as-

sociate professor of English at Boston University, has been presented with the Metcalf Award, one of the university's highest awards for excellence in teaching. She has taught Anglo-Saxon and Middle English and the history of the English language during her ten years at Boston University. She was recognized for her "ability to revivify the languages of the past." The citation read, in part: "Her students consistently praise her humor and inventiveness in assignments, her meticulous and prompt response to their work, her vivacity and energy, and her demanding standards of performance."

64 Mary Veeder Dailey has moved to Houston, Texas, where her husband is associated with Brown & Root. The couple reports the birth of their third child, Victoria Veeder, on Dec. 9.

David J. Farley has been appointed vice president of personnel for Industrial National Bank, Providence. He joined InBank in 1968 and had most recently been manager of the personnel department.

Dr. Charles B. Jackson is an orthopedic surgeon in Arlington, Va.

Edward Kaplan, assistant professor of French at Amherst College, has a new book on the market: *Michelet's Poetic Vision: A Romantic Philosophy of Nature, Man, and Woman*. He has a special interest in poetic imagination and religious experience and has published books on Gerard de Nerval, Gaston Bachelard, Jules Michelet, and Abraham Heschel.

Jean Knider and Dr. Peter Rostenberg were married Nov. 6, 1976, in Quaker Hill, N.Y. The couple is now living at Candlewood Corners, New Fairfield, Conn., where Dr. Rostenberg, a University of Pennsylvania graduate, practices internal medicine.

James L. Knoll has become a partner in the Portland, Oreg., law firm of Bullivant, Wright, Leedy, Johnson, Pendergrass & Hoffman.

A. Thomas Levin has been elected zone leader for the village of Rockville Centre, N.Y. He is a partner in the Garden City law firm of Japan, Kaplan & Levin. He has been active in alumni affairs, serving as president and director of the Brown Club of Long Island. Tom and his wife, Ins, have two daughters, Amy and Karen.

Albert C. Libutti has been named account vice president of the Providence office of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Inc. Al has been named the alumni representative on the board of governors of the Brown Faculty Club.

Nancy Demmler Lynch and her husband, William, have moved to Dayton, Ohio, where Nancy is enrolled in the physician's associate program at Kettering Medical Center. Bill received his law degree from Ohio Northern Law School in 1976 and is with the Dayton law firm of Pickerel, Schaeffer & Ebeling. They have two children, Wendy, 12, and Leigh, 10. Nancy's father is Louis Demmler. 31 and Bill's mother is Eleanor Murphy Morrissey. 37

Arnold C. Matteson is director of development at Loyola High School, Blakefield, Towson, Md.

Lucia Stauvels has joined Harcourt Brace Jovanovich as executive editor of Jove mass market paperbacks. She was most recently

managing editor of The Literary Guild and, prior to that, editor of special projects for the Military Book Club at Doubleday. Lucia has also worked in the trade division of Doubleday and as an editor at Aldus Books, London.

Dr. Guy C. Strong has opened a practice in family medicine in Catskill, N.Y. He and his wife, Barbara, have two children.

65 Stephen W. Armstrong and his wife report the birth of their second child and second daughter, Susan Wales, on Aug. 7, 1976. They live in Wynnewood, Pa.

Sam Baumgarten is a physical education teacher at the Three Village Central School District, Setauket, N.Y.

Dr. Price Martin Chenault, Jr., has joined the Tobey Hospital staff in Wareham, Mass. A specialist in orthopedics, he remains on the staff at Union-Truesdale Hospital, Fall River. He and his wife, Barbara, have two children.

Dr. Lee A. Kearse, Jr., has received his M.D. degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine and is now taking his graduate training at University Hospitals of Cleveland.

William M. Northwood, Jr., who has an M.A. in U.S. history, is public information representative for the Oakland Museum in Oakland, Calif.

Dr. Thomas P. Seidco writes that he has accepted a position as attending orthopedic surgeon at the Hospital for Special Surgery and assistant professor at Cornell Medical College in New York City. His wife, Cynthia, is teaching in the graduate school of nursing at Hunter College. Their address: 430 East 63rd St., New York City.

Jonathan B. Seale has been named associate dean of admissions and student relations at Becker Junior College, Worcester, Mass. He has worked as a Peace Corps volunteer and as a free-lance writer and photographer.

Bruce J. Shore is marketing manager for inorganic chemicals of the central region for BASF Wyandotte Corp., Palatine, Ill.

Dixie Lee Spiegel is assistant professor of reading at the school of education, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

66 Clinton C. Bourdon is living in Ipswich, Mass., and is an assistant professor at Harvard Business School.

John M. Delehanty, an attorney formerly associated with the New York City law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rikind, Wharton & Garrison, has formed his own law firm, Parker, Auspitz, Neesemann & Delehanty, in New York City.

The Rev. Charles F. Homeyer is curate of Grace Episcopal Church, Kirkwood, Mo.

Donna Stanton Tobias is living in Pacolet, S.C., and teaching Latin at the Spartanburg Day School.

Bruce Van Voorhis is Mark V planning manager in the car product planning office at Ford Motor Co. "My responsibilities," he writes, "include the formulation and implementation of product plans for the next generation of Lincoln Continental and Continental Mark V car lines. My wife, Susan, and I had an addition to the family July 19, our first child, Sarah Nicole."

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Ted Turner: Triumphant in Newport

Cannons roared, fire boats shot streams of water high into the hazy air, sirens sounded, automobile horns honked, and Roman candles and flares brightened the darkening skyline. A jazz band played at Christie's Wharf, normally staid waiters jumped up and down on the roof of the Black Pearl Restaurant, and an estimated 7,500 persons lined the Newport and Jamestown sides of the channel.

They were there on a September Sunday afternoon to greet Ted Turner '60 as he and his crew sailed *Courageous* into Newport Harbor after having successfully defended the America's Cup by beating *Australia*, 4-0, in the best-of-seven series.

Brown's man for all seas — who was known as "Turnover Turner, the Capsize Kid" when he started sailing as a boy in the precarious Penguin class boats — had completed sailing's grand slam: the Congressional Cup, Southern Circuit, Newport to Bermuda, and now the America's Cup.

With his charisma, his color, his penchant for making headlines, Ted Turner had for the very first time brought the average person in touch with a sport that in the past had been pretty much the private property of the New York Yacht Club set. Suddenly this summer all sorts of people in all parts of the country cared about the America's Cup and followed the fortunes of Ted Turner.

"Nothing has happened to the grand old game of yachting, especially America's Cup yachting, like Ted Turner," wrote John Ahern in the *Boston Globe*. "He's new. He's refreshing. He's brash. He's cavalier. He can be the courtly southern gentleman. He can be quick tempered and at times close to rude. But he's the people's choice. He's a magnet. He draws all kinds to him, and once in his presence they are awestruck. The man in the street, the people who don't know a topping lift from a binnacle, they are behind Turner."

Turner was the underdog at Newport last summer, sailing the three-year-old *Courageous* against two newly designed twelves. It was also no secret that Lee Loomis, head of the selection committee, had reserved the right to scratch Turner if he got out of hand, no matter how many races he won in the trials. But Turner removed all



Robert E. Emerson — *The Providence Journal*

Still celebrating, Ted Turner is carried off by crew members and well-wishers.

doubts about who was going to defend the Cup by going 26-9 in the trial races against Ted Hood's *Independence* and Lowell North's *Enterprise* and by avoiding any major flaps.

Pleased with himself for the restraint he had exercised through the summer, Turner told a reporter: "Now if I only had a little humility I'd be perfect." Steve Cady of the *New York Times* later reflected on this statement. "Last night as Ted Turner basked in the glow of a successful America's Cup defense some of his critics hoped he wouldn't make, the so-called 'Mouth of the South' was probably as close to perfection as he would want to come. All summer long, except for an occasional lapse, the thirty-eight-year-old

skipper of *Courageous* had behaved with what for him was monklike humility."

"I did what I was told and I shut up," Turner said of his Newport experience, "and I found both very difficult." To "shut up," of course, is a relative thing, and Turner had his moments. There was an inside joke at Bannister's Wharf, where *Courageous* was docked, that you could always hear Turner coming before you saw him. Which brings to mind the description of Turner by Roger Vaughan '59 in his book, *The Grand Gesture*: "A man who puts out constant patter as if dead air was a punishable offense."

There was another side to Ted Turner that his adoring fans didn't see last summer.

There was the Turner who passed up the social highlight of the summer season, the Grand Ball for the skippers and crews of all the American and foreign twelve-meter yachts, because he had a long-standing commitment to crew for his son in a father-son regatta in Atlanta. And there was the Turner, tears streaming down from behind his dark glasses, who rushed past reporters the day his friend and rival, Ted Hood, who had successfully defended the Cup in 1974, was told his boat, *Independence*, had been eliminated from the 1977 Cup trials.

Whichever way he is viewed and remembered, Ted Turner left his mark on Newport and on the sports scene this year. J.B.

Gerald I. White and Victoria Beach were married July 9, 1976, and are living at 167 East 67th St., New York City. Gerald, an investment counsel, is president of Grace & White, Inc. in New York City.

67 Howard S. Barden is an assistant professor at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle.

Olivia Bernard, Watertown, Mass., has been named to the staff of the Child Study Center at Pine Manor College in Chestnut Hill, Mass. The center is a nursery school serving children in the neighboring communities.

Dr. John D. Bogden is an assistant professor of preventive medicine at the New Jersey Medical School. He and his wife, Doreen, live in South Plainfield, N.J., with their two children, Jennifer Lyn, 4, and Kimberly Ann, 2.

Michael J. Burke is a partner in the San Francisco law firm of Ellman, Passovoy & Burke, founded in 1976. Last summer Mike competed in the Cal-20 Sailboat National Championships held in San Francisco Bay.

David J. Crammer has been named registrar at Barrington College, Barrington, R.I.

Robin Green, a free-lance writer and editor, is living at 509 Wayland Ave., Providence.

Scott C. Hensel, Humble, Texas, is an associate advisor of marketing for Exxon Co. U.S.A. of Houston.

Jay A. Jacobs is director of marketing for Redken Labs, Canoga Park, Calif.

Alan S. Johnson, a long-time associate of Governor Dukakis of Massachusetts and recently the governor's assistant chief secretary, has left to become general counsel in the state energy office. Alan was field coordinator for the governor's successful 1974 campaign. He holds a master's from Rutgers and a law degree from Northeastern.

Lawrence M. Schenck, who has an M.B.A. degree in finance from the University of Rochester, has been elected an assistant vice president of Lincoln First Banks, Inc., Rochester, N.Y. He had been an officer in the portfolio department since 1976. Lawrence was a captain in the Air Force and is currently a commissioned captain in the Air Force Reserve. He and his wife, Francie, and their three children live at 30 Creekside Ln., Pittsford, N.Y.

Cynthia Schlaer is owner of Frobisher Bay, a gallery of Eskimo stone carvings in Santa Fe, N.M.

Malcolm Smith, Jr., and Elizabeth Hardin Jessup were married Oct. 23, 1976, in Washington, D.C., and are living at 1192 Park Ave., New York City.

Donald J. Washburn is a member of the department of history at the University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W., Australia 2351.

Jane Henderson Wilson writes that she is a housewife. She lives at 125 Magnolia St., Highland Park, N.J. 08904.

68 Dr. Richard Berkson is living in Long Beach, Calif., where he is specializing in diabetes and endocrinology.

John Johns has been appointed senior West Coast editor for East/West Network, Inc., and editor of *California* magazine, largest of the twelve monthly magazines

East/West publishes for ten airlines and two hotel chains. For two years prior to taking this position, John was a free-lance writer for a variety of newspapers and magazines, as well as a contributing editor to various East/West publications. He lives in the Larchmont district of Los Angeles with his wife and daughter.

Gerald B. Langille is a project geologist in reservoir analysis and enhanced recovery for Gulf Science & Technology Co., Houston Technical Services Center.

Prof. Burton M. Leiser (Ph.D.) of Drake University has been elected to the national executive committee of American Professors for Peace in the Middle East. The organization has more than 18,000 members and represents more than 600 colleges. Dr. Leiser's latest publication is entitled "Terrorism, Guerrilla Warfare, and International Morality" and appears in the latest issue of the *Stanford Journal of International Studies*.

David W. Quigley has been named vice president of the New England Division of Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island. He and his wife, Dolinda, live in West Greenwich, R.I.

Dr. Edward N. Robinson is a resident in plastic surgery at the University of Illinois.

69 Dr. James F. Burris received his M.D. degree in 1974 from Columbia University and is now a house officer at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Thomas W. Butler (Ph.D.) has been promoted to professor at the Naval Academy, where he has taught since 1968. Tom is involved in the Naval Academy Primary School Association and Eagle Scout work in the Baltimore area.

Martha Celeste (A.M., '75 Ph.D.) and Dennis George Weis ('71 Ph.D.) were married June 25 at All Saint's Newman Center, Tempe, Ariz.

George V. Frisk (Sc.M.) is an assistant scientist at the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institute.

Paul S. Gottlieb is senior enforcement attorney with the New York Stock Exchange.

Donald E. Humphrey and his wife, Jane Rogers Humphrey, report the birth of their first child, David Wheeler, on April 15. Jane is teaching art in Armonk, N.Y., and Don is chief counsel to the Ninth Judicial District Grievance Committee for the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department. The family lives at 2 Guelisten Place, Rye.

Paul Isaacs (A.M., '76 Ph.D.) has been named assistant professor of art at Bates College. His field of specialization is nineteenth-century French painting.

Thomas J. Mathieu, Jr., received his M.S. in computer science from SUNY at Buffalo in 1976. He is now a software systems development engineer with Battelle Northwest Laboratory of Richland, Wash.

John O'Reilly, Jr., has received his master of arts in history degree from Northeastern University and is working in the real estate field in the Boston area.

Timothy Ord has joined *Business Week* magazine as a correspondent in Los Angeles. He received his M.A. (journalism) and his M.B.A. degrees from Stanford in 1972.

Linda Brown Wilson is a doctoral student

at Boston College, working toward her Ph.D. in counseling psychology. "This past year," she says, "in addition to working full-time as a counselor in the Quincy (Mass.) School System, I did my year of residency at Boston College." Linda earned her M.Ed. in counseling from Northwestern University in 1975.

70 Tony Lee Aiello (M.A.T.) is assistant undergraduate services librarian at the Northwestern University Library in Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Robert M. Bedard and his wife, Jean Bessette Bedard, have moved to Cross Plains, Wis., where Bob has started a rural primary care practice in internal medicine. Jean has entered a doctoral program in health-care administration at the University of Wisconsin. The couple has two children, Celia, 3, and Katie, 1.

Dr. Dave Chenault and his wife report the birth of a son, David Isaac, Jr., on June 28. The family lives in Houston, Texas.

Robert John Fleming and his wife, Janet Fox Fleming, report the birth of their second child, Russell Douglas, on Feb. 20. Heather is 3. For the past two years Bob has been a sales representative for a metal fabrication firm whose main product is in-ground swimming pools. The family address: 42 Cobblehill Road, Acton, Ontario L7J 1N9.

Barry R. Hodge has received his law degree from Suffolk Law School in Boston, where he was a dean's list student. He is serving as personnel director for the United Merchants and Manufacturers plant in Fall River, Mass.

William H. Hutson has joined the faculty of the School of Oceanography at Oregon State University. "My wife, Sue, and my 1-year-old son, Brent, joined me in September. I will be doing a little teaching here but will mainly be concentrating my efforts on conducting research on historical oceanography at the Indian Ocean and the upwelling off Peru in the eastern equatorial Pacific."

Jeffrey J. Kaplan of New York City has joined Poloron Products, Inc., Harrison, N.Y., a manufacturer of leisure and garden products and mobile and modular housing, as director of finance and chief financial officer. Jeff has a master's degree from New York University.

In the July/August issue of this magazine we reported that Martha Schroeder Lewis earned her master's in library science at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte. This was in error. Her degree was from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Martha has accepted a position at the University of South Carolina in Columbia as the acquisition librarian in the Coleman Karesh Law Library. Her husband, Charles, received his Ph.D. in biochemistry last April from UNC-Chapel Hill.

Dr. Harry Magnes is practicing internal medicine at Gallatin Medical Center, Downey, Calif.

Susan Newberger is living at 240 Marlborough St., Boston, and is working as a film booker.

Barbara J. Revkin is an editorial layout artist with Cahners Publishing Co., Boston.

Dr. Steven A. Schonfeld has completed his medical residency at Rhode Island Hospital and is now a pulmonary fellow at the Uni-

ersity of Cincinnati. He is living in Cincinnati with his wife, Nicki, and his two children, Jill, 5, and Jeff, 2.

Renee Rose Shield and her husband, Paul, report the birth of a son, Aaron Michael, on May 16. Their daughter, Sonja Eve, is 2. After two years in San Antonio, where Paul was an Air Force psychiatrist and Renee received her M.A. in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin, the family moved to Pittsburgh for a year and now has moved to Seekonk, Mass. Renee is pursuing graduate studies in anthropology at Brown, and Paul is practicing psychiatry.

Larry Weissman has been named a systems consultant with SofTech of Waltham, Mass.

Cynthia White and Richard A. Hesel were married April 30 in the Princeton University Chapel and are living at 340 Riverside Dr., Apt. #9D, New York City. Cynthia is educational director and part owner of the Children's All Day School in New York City. Her husband is vice-president of Barton & Gillet Co., also in New York City.

David L. Wurzel is working in San Diego as a legal assistance officer with the Naval Legal Service Office. His wife is *Diane Johnson Wurzel* (see '72).

71 Lt. Roger T. Argalas (M.A.T.) is a pilot with the U.S. Coast Guard and is living in Miramar, Fla.

Stephen M. Battly is product manager-newspapers with Harris Corp., Pawcatuck, Conn.

Dr. *Stephen R. Bickel* received his M.D. degree from Rush Medical College and is now a medical intern at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago.

David R. Bradley, Hartford, Conn., has been elected an assistant secretary in The Hartford Insurance Group's property/casualty actuarial department.

Edward T. Chen (Ph.D.) has been appointed associate systems director in the computer sciences division of the data processing department at The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford, Conn. He and his wife and two children reside at 109 Cambridge Dr., Glastonbury, Conn.

Jeanne Darrigrand and Richard H. Gibson were married Aug. 30 at the Hamilton College Chapel in Clinton, N.Y. Jeanne is a graduate student in linguistics at the University of California at San Diego, and her husband, a graduate of Southern Colorado State College, is a school teacher.

Jeffrey M. Duban is in his second year of teaching as an assistant professor of classics at Ohio State University-Mansfield. He had previously taught part-time at Boston University after receiving his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins. Jeffrey has published a number of literary translations of Greek and Hebrew verse and two articles based on his dissertation, which is presently undergoing revision for publication as a book.

Dr. *Anthony J. Evangelista* received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree in June from Ohio State University. He and his wife, Jackie, have moved to Painesville, Ohio, where he is now associated with the Lake Animal Hospital.

Paul D. Felton was awarded a master of business administration degree from Bryant

College in May. Paul works at Raytheon Co., Portsmouth, R.I., and is also a free-lance photographer.

Jeffrey R. Neumann is a research associate in the department of biology at MIT.

Bernard J. Reilly, Jr., is with the legal department of E.I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del.

Stephen A. Rost has joined Northlich, Stolley, Inc., of Cincinnati as an account executive. He came to the post from Miami University, where he had been in the department of marketing management for the past two years.

Dr. *Michael Shafer* ('75 M.D.) is living in Warren, R.I., while completing his third-year medical residency at Miriam Hospital, Providence.

Dr. *Paul T. Von Oeyen* ('75 M.D.) is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in New York City. He and Cynthia Phillips Exton were married June 11 in Southport, Conn.

Dr. *Marvin S. Wasser* was graduated in June with an M.D. degree from the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bologna (Italy). He is now a first-year resident in pediatrics at Rhode Island Hospital and is living in Cranston. "In addition to earning the M.D. degree," he says, "I had innumerable cultural opportunities as well as possibilities for travel and education in the broad sense of the term while in Italy."

Dennis George Weis (Ph.D.) and *Martha Celeste* ('69 A.M., '75 Ph.D.) were married June 25 at All Saint's Newman Center, Tempe, Ariz.

72 *Flint Brayton*, a recent graduate of Johns Hopkins University, is a research economist for the board of governors of The Federal Reserve System in Washington, D.C.

Dr. *Dennis Butcher* received his M.D. degree June 1 and is now doing his residency in internal medicine at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver. His wife, Marion, received her Ph.D. in psychology in May. Their address: Park Ville #407, 1175 Vine, Denver, Colo. 80206.

Steven A. Colwell has received a Ph.D. in anatomy from the University of California at San Francisco and is now writing a book on the organization of the brain.

Mark Harding Donahue has received his law degree from Suffolk University, Boston. He is a resident of Winchester, Mass.

Dr. *Peter A. Feinstein* and *Jane D. Benovitz* (see '78) were married June 5 and are living at 2600 Netherland Ave., Apt. 1818, Riverdale, N.Y. 10463.

Maureen Gallagher and *Mike Donelan* were married April 30 in Cleveland, Ohio, with *Marc Bergschneider* '73 and *Barry Gottlieb* serving as ushers. The couple now resides in New Orleans, where Maureen is the art director for WYSE-TV, the local public broadcasting station. Mike is general manager of Gulf River Services, Inc., a barge fleet and towing operation in New Orleans harbor. He is also vice-president and general manager of Beau Riviere, Inc., which owns and operates a fleet of harbor tugs in the New Orleans area.

Charles D. Goldfine has received his master's degree from the University of Pennsyl-

vania's Wharton School, where he was arts editor of the *Wharton Journal*, public relations coordinator of the Arts Management Association, and worked as a consultant to the public information officer of the Internal Revenue Service for the mid-Atlantic region.

Barton Leftin was ordained as rabbi, preacher, and teacher at the 83rd annual commencement of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City. Rabbi Leftin serves the congregation at Temple Beth Shalom in Columbia, Md., on a part-time basis, but lives in New York City with his wife, Cathy.

Dr. *Robert E. Leroy* and his wife, *Karen M. Kirby*, report the birth of a son, Adam Kirby Leroy. Rob, who received his M.D. from Penn State's Milton S. Hershey Medical Center in June, is an intern in medicine at Baltimore City Hospital and will be a resident in neurology at Yale next July 1. Karen, who retains her maiden name, is in her third year as assistant professor in the statistics group of the mathematics department at the University of Maryland.

The Rev. *Bradford D. Lussier* is assistant pastor of the Community Baptist Church in West Greenwich, R.I.

Dr. *Kevin F. O'Grady* is a resident in the department of medicine at UCLA.

Barbara Bateman Paige has received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Duke University. Her address: 6313 Ardsley Sq., Apt. 302F, Virginia Beach, Va. 23462.

Len Schlesinger and his wife, *Phyllis Fine-man Schlesinger* (see '73), report the birth of their first child, a daughter, Rebecca Elizabeth, on June 25. Len is completing his doctoral work in organizational behavior at the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Edward W. Sheets is a member of the research faculty at the University of Washington's Institute for Environmental Studies. As director of the Energy Information Project he is involved in disseminating energy policy research to the general public. The project provides background information and research assistance to journalists covering energy issues.

Andrew H. Udis is assistant to the president of Robert Burton Associates, a marketing firm in New York City.

Danette Jones Vilakazi, Roxbury, Mass., is an education specialist with the Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity in Boston.

Thomas A. Witt is an accountant in a Chicago law firm.

Diane Johnson Wurzel, a librarian, is an information specialist with Sociological Abstracts, Inc., San Diego, Calif. Her husband is *David Wurzel* (see '70).

73 Dr. *Roger Elliott Belson* received his M.D. degree in June at the University of Vermont School of Medicine.

Dr. *Joel Betesh* earned his M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in June and is now completing his residency at Hahnemann. He is married to the former Joan Katz.

Thomas Brischler is teaching ninth-grade English at the Samoset Junior High School in Lake Ronkonkoma, N.Y. He recently received his master's degree from SUNY at Stony Brook.

Dr. *Steven A. Brody* ('74 M.M.Sc.) is an

intern in internal medicine at the Yale-New Haven Medical Center.

Brian B. Burns is with W. R. Grace & Co., New York City, as deputy manager of the Financial Services Group.

Johnie M. Butcher, Jr., and Lois Proctor were married June 21 and are living at 5353 W. Center Ave. #701, Lakewood, Colo. 80226. Jay is employed as a computer operator at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, and his wife is the financial secretary at Applewood Baptist Church in Wheatridge.

Richard A. Fine, a writer, is living at 2021 Hollyvista Ave., Los Angeles.

Dr. Edward R. Friedlander has received his M.D. degree from Northwestern and is doing his residency at Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Graydon G. Goss has received his M.D. degree from Dartmouth Medical School. He is a resident of Los Angeles.

Daniel Harrison and Barbara Hirsch (see '75) were married July 3 in New Rochelle, N.Y., with Amy Harrison '76 serving as maid of honor, Nancy Macko and Marianne Brommer as bridesmaids, and Robert Claggett as an usher. The couple lives in New York City, where Dan is a manufacturer's representative in the furniture industry, and Barbara is an advertising copywriter with Wunderman, Ricotta & Kline, Inc.

Donald R. Hunt, Stamford, Conn., is manager of personnel development for the Consumer Products Division of SCM Corp., New Canaan, Conn.

Robert C. Hunter, Jr., reports a new address: 3212 Louisiana, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bob Jennett and Maria Gonzalez de Aguilar were married July 23 in Madrid, Spain. Bob is now a management trainee with Jewel Food Stores in Chicago. He was graduated in June from the Northwestern Graduate School of Management with a degree in marketing.

Paul Kadin has taken over as area chairman for the National Alumni Schools Program in Cincinnati. Paul is with Procter & Gamble.

Dr. Harvey L. Kaufman (Ph.D.) received his M.D. degree May 28 at the Medical College of Pennsylvania. He is now in a clinical graduate program at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Philadelphia. He and his wife, Joy, and their three children live in Cornwells Heights, Pa.

Malcolm J. Kaus (Ph.D.) is an associate research chemist at Stauffer Chemical Co., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Lisa Menasian and Dr. Charles T. Scribner were married July 5 and are living in Chicago.

Michael J. O'Neil received his Ph.D. in sociology from Northwestern in June and has taken a position at the University of Michigan.

Stanley P. Owocki is working toward his Ph.D. at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He is also a graduate student research associate at the High Altitude Observatory in Boulder.

Dr. Deborah Petersen and Dr. David Knopman were married in Edina, Minn., June 26. Both are third-year residents at the University of Minnesota Hospitals, Deborah

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Annette Grant: Making sure that 'Living' is lively

Can pickles, Mexican food, mopeds, glaucoma symptoms, and Mikhail Baryshnikov's latest ballet persuade 35,000 more people to buy the *New York Times* than ordinarily do on a given day? The answer on Wednesdays appears to be yes, for those are some of the topics covered in recent editions of "Living," the *Times*'s Wednesday supplement dealing with food, style, health, and entertainment. *Times* circulation figures (as interpreted in an August *Time* magazine feature) show that on Wednesdays — and also on Thursdays and Fridays, when "Living's" sister supplements, "Home" and "Week-end," appear — there is just such a dramatic jump in newsstand purchases of America's best-known newspaper.

Insuring "Living's" continued popularity is the concern of Annette Grant '63, who was named editor of the supplement last May. She is a former editor of *Seventeen* magazine who has been in the publishing business for over a dozen years, including stints as a writer for *Mademoiselle* and *Newsweek*. As overseer of the first fourteen pages of "Living" (a colleague edits the culture and arts material), Annette says her most important weekly challenge is to "try to get the very best material we possibly can." That involves ten hours a day of "sifting, selecting, assigning, and editing."

"Living," Annette says, is really a magazine in many ways. It offers advice and self-help instructions in areas of interest traditionally associated with women's magazines, with an added emphasis on the chic, the trendy, and the epicurean. But, Annette points out, "we can do a lot more day-to-day reporting on things like consumer interests than a magazine can." Because of a production schedule that allows filing of late-breaking material up until 9:30 p.m. on the Tuesday before publication, "we can do things overnight and have them in the paper the next day." That kind of flexibility means, for example, that a writer can prepare an advance story on a big party for the early editions, and update the story after the party for the city edition.

Since she can hire only a few free-lance writers per edition, under newspaper union rules, Annette relies on a strong corps of



Times staffers to fill her pages. Particularly popular are Craig Claiborne's food and cooking articles, Mimi Sheraton's restaurant reviews, and John Leonard's personal observations in his column "Private Lives." Most of the types of material now featured in *Living*, Annette concedes, were scattered throughout the *Times* before the supplement's debut last November. "But we've gathered it all in one section and expanded the material greatly," she says. "It has proven to be a very successful formula."

A long-time Manhattan resident who hates to leave the city "even for vacations," Annette makes time for social forays, despite her heavy work load. "I consider part of my job is seeing the city and its people," she



John Foraste

Seated at her cluttered desk, Annette Grant talks to a visitor.

says, "and that entails going to openings, cocktail parties, concerts, and the like." But she saves most of her energy for the job itself. "A newspaper runs on a crisis basis, and this is something I had to adjust to after years of magazine work," Annette says. "Really, sometimes it seems there are nothing but bad moments in this business. One has to be a little perverse to like this kind of work. By Thursday each week, my adrenaline is gone and I start to crash."

Annette's desk is backed into a corner of a large, bright room on the third floor of the *Times* building on West 43rd Street. She toils surrounded by the hopeless-looking clutter that journalists seem to generate — fluttering sheets of uncorrected galley proof waiting for

her pen, stacks of manuscripts, a crumpled pack of cigarettes, and other editorial accessories. An assistant sits facing her a scant five feet away, answering the ever-ringing telephone that is testimony to "Living's" clout in the marketplace. "If I answered my own phone," Annette sighs, "I'd spend my whole day just talking to people who want stories done, like PR agents and industry representatives."

Annette feels she landed her job because the *Times* was looking for "somebody with a magazine and food background, someone who had traveled, and who was well-connected in the publishing world." She is all of those. An art and music major at Brown ("They have no relevance to my job, but

provide a nice background"), Annette spent a year traveling in Europe, including a stint as a governess in Spain, after graduating. She had been featured in a *Glamour* college issue as a Brown senior, and that provided her ticket to a journalism career. Acquaintances at Condé Nast publications offered her a job upon her return from Europe, and she accepted, leading to her writing position at *Mademoiselle*. "It seemed like it would be nice work," Annette says, "and it has been."

A.D.

in obstetrics and gynecology and her husband in neurology.

Andy Roth appears in the Paramount Pictures production of *Grease*, the long-running Broadway musical. Filming was done during the summer with the movie scheduled for release next spring.

Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger and her husband, *Len* (see '72), report the birth of their first child, a daughter, Rebecca Elizabeth, on June 25. Phyllis is completing her doctoral work at Boston University and is a course assistant at the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Marie B. Stoeckel is a graduate student in the School of Epidemiology and Public Health at Yale.

Dr. Gary A. Tarshis is a family practice resident at Fairfax Family Medical Center, Vienna, Va.

Dr. Fred Thaler is a resident in family practice at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Thomas Russell Thompson was graduated from the St. Louis University School of Medicine in May and is now interning at the Cleveland Clinic Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Nathan L. Williams is a resident in anesthesiology at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Kirk C. Young has received his M.D. degree from the New York University School of Medicine and is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the New York University Medical Center.

74 *Michael P. Boyd* received his J.D. degree from Boston University in June and is now an associate in the law firm of Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs, Chicago.

Charles Cortese (Ph.D.) has been promoted to associate professor of sociology at the University of Denver.

Anne Hoff Ford has received her M.S. in nursing from the Yale University School of Nursing. She is now a pediatric nurse practitioner with Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Richmond, Calif. Her husband, *Edward*, is an actuarial analyst with Fireman's Fund Insurance Companies of San Francisco. They live in Oakland.

Roderick N. Dolan is a forest economist with Burlington Northern of Seattle, Wash.

Terence P. Kemp, who graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law in May, is a law clerk for Judge Malcolm Muir of the Middle District of Pennsylvania in Williamsport, Pa. He and his wife, *Denece*, live at The Mill House, R.D. #2, Muncy, Pa. 17756.

Karen Marcuwitz Levy is an associate with the law firm of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, New York City.

Kevin P. Lichten received his master of architecture degree from the Yale School of Architecture in May. "Fortunately," he says, "I was offered the school's traveling prize—the William Wirt Winchester Traveling Fellowship. Consequently, I can avoid employment until next spring!" During the summer, Kevin made a cross-country trip to California and back, after which he started his "grand architectural tour" of Europe. "I will be in England, Ireland, Scotland, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Italy, Germany and France, and back to Rome, hopefully, for Christmas. I expect to return in February." His home

address: P.O. Box 90, Centerville, Mass. 02632.

Nancy E. Light (M.A.T.) and *William W. Gottshall* were married May 28 and are living in Boston. Nancy is a library assistant at Harvard's Lamont Library. Her husband is studying composition and arranging at the Berklee School of Music, Boston.

Monica Mobley and *Howard Lee Miller* were married in Louisville, Ky., March 15, 1976, and are living at 938 West Oak St., Louisville. Monica is an associate professor at the University of Louisville, and her husband, a Louisville graduate, is a lecturer at the university. The couple reports the birth of a daughter, *Hillary Lee*, on March 24.

Kenneth W. Ritt is an associate with the Hartford, Conn., law firm of Day, Berry & Howard.

David O. Robinson (A.M., '77 Ph.D.) is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver.

Dr. Andrew Ruthberg is an intern at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. H. Dwight Wesley, M.D., is at Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center, Andrews AFB, Md., for his first active duty assignment.

Mark Whiteman and *Beth Hyams* (see '76) were married in July 1975. Mark is a teacher's assistant at the Kawaiiaho Pre-School in Honolulu.

Dr. Vincent J. Yakovonis is practicing in Quincy, Mass.

75 *Michaël E. Berman* is a medical student at the University of Vermont.

David S. Bomse is a graduate student in chemistry at California Institute of Technology.

Philippe Bovay and his wife, *Bobbi*, have returned to their home in Geneva, Switzerland, following a six-month assignment in the United Kingdom for Procter & Gamble. A. G. Philippe now has marketing responsibility for Indonesia and the French Pacific.

Patricia B. M. Brennan of Providence is reference librarian-music in the research library division of the Boston Public Library.

Rickie Crown is teaching Latin at Salem High School in Plymouth, Mich.

William E. Golden was elected to the national governing board of the Student Business Section of the American Medical Association at the AMA's annual convention last June in San Francisco. He will serve as alternate delegate to the AMA House of Delegates and supervise publication of *Pulse*, national newsletter of the student section of the AMA. Bill is completing his final year at Baylor College of Medicine.

Barbara Hirsch and *Daniel Harrison* (see '73) were married July 3 in New Rochelle, N.Y. *Amy Harrison* '76 was maid of honor, and bridesmaids included *Nancy Macko* '73 and *Marianne Bromer*. *Robert Claggett* '73 was an usher. The couple lives in New York City, where Barbara is an advertising copywriter with Wunderman, Ricotta & Kline, Inc.

Susan Holloway and *Jerome H. Scott* (see '76) were married April 2 in Harrington Park, N.J., and are living at Apt. #353, 1027 Valley Forge Rd., Devon, Pa. 19333. Susan is a public relations trainee with the Colonial Penn Group in Philadelphia.

Robert S. Holt won first prize in a housing competition at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, sponsored by the National Institute for Architectural Education. The drawings were exhibited in New York this fall.

Martha Lee Jones has moved to 155 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass. 02146.

Raymond Jordan has received a B.A. degree from Yale, graduating summa cum laude with honors in psychology. He remains at Yale continuing his studies in auditory perception.

Kenneth M. Lury was erroneously placed in the class of 1974 in a recent issue of the BAM. We hereby restore him to the class of 1975. Ken was elected to membership in Sigma Xi while at Brown, not while at St. Louis University, as the previous class note indicated.

Nancy Harden McGinnis and her husband, *Kevin*, can be reached at Box 115, Brooktondale, N.Y. Nancy is a data research assistant for the Colonial Bird Register, a National Audubon program at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Kevin has completed his first year of studies at the Sloan Institute, Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and expects to receive a master of professional studies (hospital and health services administration) degree in June. He's also undertaking a feasibility study for advanced emergency medical services in Tompkins County, N.Y.

Gerald L. Oliver has been promoted to associate engineer at IBM Corp., Oswego, N.Y.

Vincent Pecora reports that he is attending graduate school in English at Columbia this year.

Gustavo Pellon and *Karen Resnick* were married May 21 at the United Nations Chapel in New York City. He is a Ph.D. candidate in comparative literature at SUNY, Binghamton, where Karen is working toward an M.B.A. in arts management. The couple is living at 23 Lewis St., Johnson City, N.Y.

Peter R. Pitegoff is involved in community organizing with the Citizens Action League in Oakland, Calif.

Joanne R. Polayes received her master's in forest science from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies in May. Joanne is now working for the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program.

David H. Quinn, Austin, Texas, reports that he is teaching English as a second language in the University of Texas's intensive English program.

Michael R. Shulman, an electronic engineer, is with Division 800, Harry Diamond Laboratories, Department of Defense, Adelphi, Md.

Pam Stratton has been named editor of the *Schenectady GE News* and is responsible for planning, publishing, and distributing the weekly newspaper, which goes to about 36,000 employees and pensioners in the Schenectady area. Pam was the first woman to be named sports editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*.

Suzanne Garber Weaver received her M.B.A. degree in June from the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley. She's now working for Foremost-McKesson, Inc.,

an Francisco. She and her husband, *Brent*, are living in Oakland.

Bob Whitesell and his wife, *Jaime*, report the birth of their first child, *Eleana Telyre*, on March 27. The Whitesell family is living in Charlottesville, Va., where Bob is a graduate student in architecture at the University of Virginia.

Teddy R. Wilster received his M.B.A. from Stanford in June and is with Bankers Trust Co., New York City, as equity securities analyst for the lodging, pollution control, textile apparel, and service industries.

Constance Jan Woods and *Carl Scott Nelson* were married June 13 at St. Thomas Church, Hanover, N.H., and are now living in Chicago. Both graduated with M.B.A. degrees from the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth the day before their marriage. Constance is in the media training program at Leo Burnett, USA, in Chicago, and Scott, a 1975 Cornell graduate, is a staff accountant with Alexander Cornt & Co., Chicago.

76 *Miles W. Ahrens* is a campus minister with the Campus Crusade for Christ, based in San Bernardino, Calif.

Jonathan P. Bober is a graduate student in the department of fine arts at Harvard.

Theodore F. Dane is with Employers Mutual Co. of Warwick, R.I., as an underwriting trainee.

Ethan E. DuBois and *Linda Lou Borges* were married May 22 in Manning Chapel and are living at 29 Maple St., Waltham, Mass. The bridesmaids included *Paula Maguire '77*, *Pat Gomes '78*, *Sara Deidrick*, and *B. Betts Jones '77*, and the ushers were *Clint Wood '77*, *Mark O'Day '77*, *Win Harrell '75*, *Fred Littleton '75*, *Fred Walsh '77*, and *Robert Lessler '77*. A.M. Linda is now a laboratory technician at New England Medical Center Hospital, and Ethan is a management trainee with Technicar, Inc., Auburn, Maine.

Barbara M. Elkins is attending graduate school in English at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

David Haettenschwiller spent the past year at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy, and is now studying at Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland.

Isaac Ron Harris is a first-year law student at Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

Wendy Rodemann Hitchcock has moved from Toronto, Canada, to Marina del Rey, Calif. She is studying for her M.B.A. at UCLA.

Tonda Holwerda and *Tony Barrett* (A.M.) were married May 29 near their home in Alexandria, Va., with several Brown graduates in attendance. Tony is an economist with the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. and has enrolled as a part-time student in the economics Ph.D. program at George Washington University. Tonda works part-time as a data editor for the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange and is a volunteer for Planned Parenthood. Their address in Alexandria: 116 East Raymond Ave.

Beth Hyams and *Mark Whiteman* (see '74) were married July 1, 1975, and are living in Honolulu. Beth is public relations director at St. Francis High School in Honolulu.

Debra Ilene Kalter is attending Baylor Col-

lege of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

Donna L. Kerran is a medical student at the University of South Alabama in Mobile.

Robert O. Laidlaw is working in Bangor, Maine, as a project geologist with Phelps Dodge Exploration East, Inc.

Sally Oliver and *Nal Sondergaard* (see '77) were married June 18 in College Park, Md., and are now living at 3219 Russell Blvd., Apt. #4, St. Louis, Mo. Best man was *Robert Goldner '73* A.M., and other attendants included *Peter Oliver*, *Gerald Bida '77* Ph.D., *Sally Mac*, and *Judith Wainger '78*. Sally is a student at St. Louis University Medical School.

Marnia L. Robinson is a second-year student at the Yale Law School.

Jerome H. Scott and *Susan Holloway* (see '75) were married April 2 in Harrington Park, N.J., and are living at Apt. #353, 1027 Valley Forge Rd., Devon, Pa. 19333. Jay is studying music privately in Philadelphia.

Sanford Sillman is studying solar energy in the technology and policy graduate program at MIT and is living at 44 Cottage St., Watertown, Mass.

Lester M. Soulet is working in New Orleans as a public information specialist with WYES-TV.

Clifford M. Wiener of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, is a law student at Case Western Reserve University.

77 *Kenneth J. Arruda* has moved to Portland, Maine, where he is an actuarial student with Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., involved mainly in product pricing and research.

Johnye J. Ballenger is a medical student at Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

Miranda Beier, Providence, is a public relations worker for the Rhode Island Indian Council.

Katherine Benbow is a legal secretary with Fulbright & Jaworski in Houston, Texas.

Christopher James Berman is a newsmen with WERI-AM & FM radio, part of the Westerly Broadcasting Co., Westerly, R.I.

Beryl Ann Cowan was one of the winners of *Glamour* magazine's 1977 Top Ten College Women contest.

Christopher G. Chute has a one-year assignment as a teacher at Rongai Secondary School, Rongai, Kenya. His post office box is 6039.

Raymond D. Dickson is attending Harvard Medical School and is living at 107 Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston.

Toby Susan Elbaum is attending law school at George Washington University.

Lisa Ellis, Norfolk, Va., is a newspaper copy editor with *The Virginian-Pilot*. She plans to do some recruiting for Brown at high schools in the area.

Read T. Fleming is living at 60 Charlesfield St., Providence, while doing graduate work in computer science at Brown.

Ileen Gilbert, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, is a medical student at Case Western Reserve Medical School.

Ilyse J. Gotthieb is music director of WAAFWNGR, Worcester, Mass.

Oren Jacoby is teaching a course in film making at the Westerly (R.I.) Center for the Arts. Oren received a Solomon Grant for work in film in 1976, a scholarship to the Film

in Rome seminar in 1975, where he studied with Italian directors Fellini, Pasolini, Wertmuller, and Lattuada, and won first place in the Rhode Island Film Festival in 1975.

Dolores Mirando is living in Brookline, Mass., while serving as a research assistant at the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute of Boston.

Meryl D. Pearlstein is a graduate student at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

George R. Sarkis, a student at Case Western Reserve Law School, is living at 2616 Maxfield Rd., Apt. 1, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Susan Silverman is an actuarial assistant with John Hancock in Boston.

Nal Sondergaard (Ph.D.) and *Sally Oliver* (see '76) were married June 18 in College Park, Md., with *Robert Goldner '73* A.M. serving as best man. Neal is a postdoctoral associate at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

78 *Jame D. Benovitz* and *Dr. Peter A. Feinstein* (see '72) were married June 5 and are living at 2600 Netherland Ave., Apt. 1818, Riverdale, N.Y. 10463.

Deaths

Ely Eliot Palmer '06, Highland, Calif., the first U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan; Aug. 12. Mr. Palmer received a master of diplomacy degree in 1909 from George Washington School of Political Science. Beginning his service during the Taft administration, Mr. Palmer worked under seven presidents during forty-one years with the State Department before retiring in 1952 and moving to Highland, Calif. After serving as an attaché in Paris, Washington, and Madrid, Mr. Palmer became consul general in Bucharest. With the outbreak of World War II he was assigned to Sydney, Australia. It was in 1945, during the Truman administration, that Mr. Palmer was named ambassador to Afghanistan. Zeta Psi. Survivors include two granddaughters, Gayle and Karen Palmer, and a grandson, Hunt.

Walter Edward Kelley '11, Needham, Mass., retired salesman for Jordan Marsh Co., Boston; June 20. Mr. Kelley served in the Army during World War I. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Grace, 39 Chambers St., Needham.

Dr. Herman Carey Bumpus, Jr. '12, Duxbury, Mass., physician, teacher, medical officer for servicemen through two world wars, and a Brown trustee from 1949 to 1956; Sept. 4. Dr. Bumpus was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1915 and received an M.S. in urology from the University of Minnesota in 1920. He was an associate at the Mayo Clinic from 1920 to 1923 and an associate professor at the Mayo Foundation. In 1934 he accepted a post as professor at the College of Medical

Evangelists in Loma Linda, Calif., and in 1940 he became chief of staff at St. Luke's Hospital in Pasadena. He retired from both posts in 1945. He was chairman in 1930 of the urology section of the American Medical Association. Dr. Bumpus served in the Army medical corps in World War I and the Navy medical corps in World War II. He was an active alumnus, especially with the Brown Fund and the University's long-range development program. In 1973 he and Mrs. Bumpus endowed the Herman C. Bumpus Professorship in Biology at Brown in memory of Dr. Bumpus's father, who graduated from Brown in 1884 and subsequently served as a long-time member of the faculty and as secretary of the Corporation from 1924 to 1937 and as a Fellow from 1905 to 1943. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Nancy, 6 Upland Rd., Duxbury; and two sons, William and Frank.

Mildred Bostworth Brown '13, Providence, secretary to John Nicholas Brown for forty years prior to her retirement about ten years ago and a leader in alumnae affairs; July 6. Mrs. Brown served as president and class agent of 1913, president of the Pembroke Club of Providence, first vice president of the Alumnae Association, and as a member of the Pembroke Advisory Committee. In addition, she was president of AAUW of Rhode Island and corresponding secretary for many years of the Rhode Island Women's Clubs. There are no immediate survivors.

Frank Bennett Crocker '15, Manchester, Conn., retired senior tax examiner of the Connecticut State Tax Department, Hartford, and former postmaster in Manchester; date unknown. Mr. Crocker served in the Army during World War I and in the Navy in World War II. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Ann, 48 Russell St., Manchester.

William Randall Waterman '15, '16 A.M., Hanover, N.H., emeritus professor of history at Dartmouth College; July 28. Professor Waterman earned his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1924 and spent thirty-nine years at Dartmouth, retiring in 1960. He was the author of *Frances Wright*, a book about an early worker for women's rights, which was published in 1924 by the Columbia University Press and reprinted in 1967 by AMS Press. He also contributed numerous articles to such publications as *Vermont History* and *Historical New Hampshire*. He was the founder and for many years the secretary-treasurer of the Hanover Skating Club and, in his retirement, he was curator of the Webster Collection of the Hanover Historical Society. Professor Waterman was for many years corporation treasurer of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of which he was a member. Survivors include a daughter, Nancy M. Waterman, a social-science reference librarian in the mid-Manhattan division of the New York Public Library; a brother, Dr. *George Waterman* '15, Providence; and a sister, Dr. *Harriet C. Waterman* '17, Westerly, R.I.

James Mark Wade '16, Bainbridge Island, Wash., prominent fruit grower on the West Coast for many years; June 4. Mr. Wade was

the brother of *Wallace Wade* '17. Immediate survivors are not known.

Janet Williamson Kingsbury '18, Chapel Hill, N.C., assistant professor of zoology at Mount Holyoke College prior to her retirement in 1958 and the bequests chairman for the class of 1918; Sept. 1 following a car accident. Mrs. Kingsbury received her M.A. from Cornell in 1923 and taught at Mount Holyoke, Cornell, and Wellesley prior to her marriage in 1929 to Dr. Benjamin Kingsbury, a professor at Cornell. She returned to teaching at Mount Holyoke after his death in 1946. Survivors include her brother, James Williamson, East Shore Rd., Jamestown, R.I.

Hannah Grace Roach '18, New London, Conn., professor emeritus of history at Connecticut College, where she had taught for thirty-eight years; Aug. 9. At her retirement in 1961, the department established the Hannah Roach Prize, now awarded annually to an undergraduate. She taught courses in European and South American history and introduced the study of Oriental history into the curriculum in the 1920s, long before such studies became an important academic concentration. Miss Roach earned her M.A. from Radcliffe in 1919 and her Ph.D. there the following year. After her retirement she became an accomplished painter and had her abstract oils exhibited in several shows. There are no immediate survivors.

Ronald Prescott Hall '20, Cranston, R.I., retired sales representative with Remington Rand, Providence; July 17. Mr. Hall was an Army officer in World War I. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Pearl, 24 Tennyson Rd., Cranston; and daughters Marjorie, Marilyn, and Nancy.

Howard Clinton Sweet '20, Charlestown, R.I., retired president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., Providence insurance and brokerage firm, and a former member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; July 16. Mr. Sweet, a Republican, served as state representative from 1963 to 1969. He was also a member of the town council from 1956 to 1962 and had served as president. Mr. Sweet was town moderator and was a vice chairman of the South County District, Boy Scouts of America. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Grace, Old Post Rd., RFD, Westerly, R.I.; two sons, Charles and Howard; and a daughter, Lucille.

Herbert Elden MacCombie '21, Sagamore, Mass., former central fund-raising counselor for the American Baptist Convention; May 5. Mr. MacCombie earned his B.D. degree from Newton Theological School in 1928 and his LL.D. from Baylor University in 1946. Prior to World War II he served as pastor of Elmwood Baptist Church, Providence, and the First Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass. Mr. MacCombie was an enlisted man in the infantry during World War I and was a colonel in the Army Corps of Chaplains in World War II. He was decorated for "extraordinary heroism" at Salerno. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Amy, Box 308, Sagamore.

Harold Einar Magnuson '21, Wellesley Hills, Mass., former editor and director of publications for the Factory Mutual Insurance System, Boston; Aug. 20. Mr. Magnuson was a Navy veteran of World War I. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Fannie, 47 Garden Rd., Wellesley Hills; and sons John and Paul.

May Carter Bryan Blackstock '22 A.M., Laurel, Md.; June 10. Survivors include a daughter at 6805 Bradford Pl., Laurel.

George Dawson, Jr. '22, Babylon, N.Y., retired chief engineer with Paragon Oil Co., Long Island City, N.Y., and a former president and secretary of the Brown Club of Long Island; June 10. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Doris, P.O. Box 372, Babylon; and a daughter, Constance.

Arthur Henry Feiner '22, Narragansett, R.I., a partner in the Providence law firm of Feiner, Winsten & Greenwald; Aug. 3. Mr. Feiner was an attorney in Rhode Island for fifty years, having earned his law degree from Harvard in 1925. He was a former assistant city solicitor in Providence, and he served as chairman of the Providence YMCA board of directors, the Public Utilities Commission Hearing Board, and the Rhode Island Board of Bar Examiners. Survivors include his wife, Esther, Central St., Narragansett; and a son, Gordon.

Charles Jacobson '22, Warwick, R.I., a sales engineer for Liquid Carbonic Corp., Cambridge, Mass., prior to his retirement in 1961; in August. Mr. Jacobson was a World War I Navy veteran. Survivors include his son, Melvin, a resident of Troy, N.Y.; and a daughter, Libby.

Paul Eddy Boughton '23, Olean, N.Y., retired executive with Montgomery Ward; June 15. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 212 North Fourth St., Olean.

Lawrence Lanpher '23, Little Compton, R.I., assistant to the president of Nicholson File Co. of East Providence and a founder of Lanpher & Schonfarber, Inc., Providence advertising agency of which he was treasurer and a director; Aug. 11. During World War II Mr. Lanpher served as manager of the salvage division of the War Production Board, supervising collection of salvageable material for use in the war effort. Throughout his life he devoted much time to charitable activities, serving as head of the Children's Friends Society and as trustee of the Mary C. Wheeler School and the Better Business Bureau. He was head class agent for many years, was a trustee of the Brown Fund, and was on the Board of Editors of this magazine. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor, Quoquonset Lane, Little Compton; three daughters, Francine, Diane, and Margaret; and a brother, *H. Coe Lanpher* '18.

Thomas Gerow Simmons '23, Sarasota, Fla., manager for many years of the W. H. Wells Sheep Ranch in Matheson, Colo., before retiring to Sarasota in 1956; June 26. "Pete" Simmons was a veteran of World War I and World War II, serving in the latter as a major in the quartermaster corps. While in Col-

radio Springs he was president of the layers, Rotary Club, and the Phi Gamma Delta Alumni Chapter. Recently he had been treasurer of the Florida Sculptors Association and a member of the Ivy League Club of Sarasota. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, 1404 Point Crisp Rd., Sarasota; a son, William; and a daughter, Barbara. Memorial gifts may be sent to the University at Box 893.

Norman Vaughn Ballou '25, Dublin, N.H., research administrator with United Shoe Manufacturing Co., Boston; in January. Mr. Ballou was graduated from Wesleyan in 1926, received his S.B. degree from MIT in 1929, and studied at Oxford the following year. He was a commander in the Navy during World War II. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Ellen, Box 271, Dublin.

Emory Erdman Towson '26, Cambridge, N.Y., a retired appraiser for the state of Connecticut; June 29. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, Katherine, South Union St., Cambridge; a daughter, Bonnie; and two sons, Emory and Willis.

Maida Lowden Wagner '26, New London, Conn., retired since 1955 as a teacher at Willimantic State College, Willimantic, Conn.; July 24. Mrs. Wagner received her B.A. from Columbia in 1935. She had served as president of the Willimantic branch of the AUW and as treasurer of the Connecticut Education Association. Survivors are not known.

Otis Snow Chapman '27, Branford, Conn., retired district manager for the Southern New England Telephone Co.; July 12. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Elinor, Lawson Rd., Branford; a daughter, Janice; and two sons, Alan and Richard.

Harold William Myers '27 A.M., Cranston, R.I., teacher in the Providence School System from 1928 until his retirement in 1964 and a prominent track coach; June 23. Mr. Myers coached track at Commercial, Central, and Mount Pleasant High Schools and at Moses Brown, being particularly noted for his work with sprinters. He served as president and treasurer of the Rhode Island Track Coaches Assn. For many years Mr. Myers was a regular official at Brown track meets and, upon his retirement in 1964, the University presented him with a gold medal for his long service to youth. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 7 Charles St., Cranston; and two sons, Girard '49 Sc.M., '54 Ph.D. and J. Barton.

Dr. Orland Francis Smith '27, Smithfield, N.J., chief of surgery at Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, and Notre Dame Hospital, Central Falls, an alumni trustee from 1957 to 1965, and a first-team All-American while playing guard and tackle on the undefeated Iron Men football team of 1926; Aug. 14. After graduating from Boston University Medical School in 1931, Dr. Smith established a private practice in Providence and Pawtucket. Following a four-year effort to get into the armed forces during World War I, he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy and served in the Pacific

aboard the hospital ship *Bountiful*, which lay just offshore during major battles at Guam, Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. As well known in athletic circles as he was in the operating room, Dr. Smith played professionally for the world champion Providence Steamrollers from 1927 to 1929 to help pay his way through medical school, helping in 1928 to lead the team to the championship of the National Football League. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his son, Orland F. Smith, Jr., Plainfield, Vt.; and two daughters, Carol and Leslie.

Paul A. DeCicco '28 A.M., Port Chester, N.Y., teacher at Port Chester High School until his retirement in 1970; July 13. Born in Benevento, Italy, Mr. DeCicco came to this country as a child, received his A.B. from Amherst in 1927, and later earned his doctorate from Columbia. In 1937 he was one of six teachers from the United States to be honored by the Italian government for advancing the study of the Italian language. Mr. DeCicco was a past president of the American Association of Teachers of Italian. Survivors include his wife, Minerva, Clermont Ave., Port Chester; and a son, Peter.

Leonard Allen Feiner '29, Providence, operator of Feiner the Hatter on Smith Street for thirty-five years until the business closed several years ago; Aug. 27. Mr. Feiner received his LL.B. from Boston University Law School in 1934. For the past seven years he had been a deputy clerk of the U.S. District Court, Providence. Survivors include his wife, Frieda, 114 South Angell St., Providence; and two sons, Elliot and Michael.

Francis Earl Neir '29, Moline, Ill., former associate with John Deere & Co., Moline; Dec. 26. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Betty, 4610 5th Ave., Moline.

Arthur Francis Short, Jr. '29, Warwick, R.I., a draftsman for many years in the Rhode Island area; July 24. Survivors include his wife, Grace, 46 Greenwood Ave., Warwick.

Hazel Antine Brody '30, North Andover, Mass., and Sarasota, Fla., organizer and first president of the Merrimack Valley Pembroke Club and member of Brown's National Scholarship Committee; July 9. Survivors include her husband, *Ned L. Brody* '31, 2525 Gulf of Mexico Dr., Sarasota; a daughter, Helen; and sons *Robert* '57 and *Gerald* '67.

Carroll Helme Rickard '30, Cranston, R.I., former partner and senior vice president of Noyes & Co., Providence advertising agency, and president of his class; Aug. 22. Mr. Rickard spent most of his life in the advertising field but also served as owner of Drucker Research Corp., a firm providing consulting services on marketing problems. He was director of Big Brothers of Rhode Island and treasurer of the Rhode Island World Affairs Council. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor, 108 Apple Gate Rd., Cranston.

Langdon Walbridge Curry '33, Fall River, Mass., retired automotive technician; June 15. A licensed state master technician, Mr. Curry started a mobile garage service in 1951. As an inventor, he held a patent on a grind-

ing device which he assigned to the Brown & Sharpe Co. of Providence in 1943. Survivors include a son, Robert W. Curry, of Bethlehem, Pa.

Edward George Hodge '33, Swansea, Mass., retired owner of the former Eastern Provisions Co., Fall River; Aug. 4. Mr. Hodge served in the Merchant Marine during World War II, and he had been retired three years from the firm founded by his father in 1917. Survivors include his wife, Emma, 58 Mount Hope Ave., Swansea; sons Bruce and Barry; and a daughter, Kate.

Alice Calder Cary '34, Rumford, R.I., employment counselor with the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security for the past twelve years and former administrative assistant to the executive director of Roger Williams General Hospital, Providence; July 7. Survivors include her mother, Alice Calder, of East Providence.

Walter Harris Porter '34, Yarmouth Port, Mass., management analyst with the Defense Supply Agency in Alexandria, Va., prior to his retirement in 1967; July 15. Mr. Porter was a lieutenant commander with the Navy during World War II. He recently served three terms as chairman of the Yarmouth Park Commission. Survivors include his wife, *Ruth Milliken Porter* '36, 32 West Yarmouth Rd., Yarmouth Port; and two sons, Alfred and John.

Duty Warren Greene '35, Biltmore, N.C., general manager of Biltmore Dairy Farms; July 12. Mr. Greene was president of the North Carolina Dairy Products Association and the Carolina Dairy Foundation and was a director of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. He was a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Judy, Biltmore Estate, Biltmore; a son, *Duty D. Greene* '66; two daughters, Victoria and Katherine; and a brother, *Kenyon W. Greene* '41. Mr. Greene's father was the late *Warren E. Greene* '98 and a brother was the late *Josiah E. Greene* '33.

Robert Grafton Heap '35, Cranston, R.I., associated for many years with the Atlantic Refining Co., Providence; Aug. 10. Survivors include his wife, Barbara, 23 Hayward St., Cranston; and a son, *Robert G. Heap, Jr.* '61, 6102 Winsome, Apt. 125, Houston, Texas 77057.

Richard Kingsford Bristol '36, Wayne, N.J., financial vice president of the American Bank Note Co., New York City; July 6. Mr. Bristol received his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School in 1938. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, Tackanack Lake, Wayne; three sons, Richard, Bruce, and Brian; and a daughter, Eleanor.

Richard Earle '38, Cape Neddick, Maine, former vice president of Robert Bell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; July 7. Mr. Earle was a director of the managing board of York Hospital in Kennebunk, Maine. During World War II he served with the Air Force, Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Frances, High Pasture, Cape Neddick; two sons, John and

Richard; and two daughters, Elinor and Patricia.

Charles Joseph Carignan '39, '47 Ph.D., York, Maine, research manager at E.I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del., prior to his retirement in 1972; Aug. 6. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, *Helen Cosgrove Carignan* '45, 276 York St., York; two sons, Charles and Paul; and a daughter, Anne.

Edward Francis Lane '40, Virginia Beach, Va., former national director of Child Guidance Society of Syracuse, N.Y., an educational publications firm; Aug. 1. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 1624 Five Forks Rd., Virginia Beach; daughters Nancy and Judith; and a son, Edward.

William Marcus Salzer '40, Forest Hills, N.Y.; July 24. Survivors are not known.

Susan Carson Bartlett '42 A.M., Tucson, Ariz., a social-service supervisor for the Department of Economic Security in Tucson from 1962 until a month before her death; July 7. The graduate of Connecticut College had taught at the college level earlier in her career. Survivors include her husband, Dr. *Neil Bartlett* '41 A.M., 6761 East Topke Pl., Tucson; and three sons, David, William, and Thomas.

Paul Tamarkin '42, '49 Ph.D., Arlington, Va., a research scientist in the Rosslyn offices of the Riverside Research Institute, Washington, D.C., and prior to that an assistant to the vice president of the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif.; June 6. Mr. Tamarkin served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, 1701 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington; a son, Jan Paul; and two daughters, Nina and Carola.

Converse Prudden '43, Webster, Mass., a former master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.; Aug. 17. During World War II he was a Naval officer in the Pacific. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Ann, Deer Meadow Rd., Webster; a daughter, Lee; and a son, Stephen.

John Cristos Petropoulos '46, Norwalk, Conn., director of international research and development for American Cyanamid, Wallingford, Conn., and a prominent member of the Norwalk Board of Education; June 11 of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Petropoulos earned his master's degree and his doctorate from the University of Rochester, after which he joined American Cyanamid. A member of the Norwalk Board of Education from 1967 to 1973, Mr. Petropoulos was chairman of the facilities committee of the board for four successive years, during which time he was responsible for the completion of the new Norwalk high school. He was secretary of the board from 1970 to 1972 and vice chairman in 1973, a tribute to the esteem in which the Republican member was held by the Democrats who dominated the board. For a decade the former Brown lineman was head coach of the Norwalk Ramblers of the Pop Warner League, leading the team to several state titles. Mr. Petropoulos was a Naval officer during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Alice, Fox Run Rd., Norwalk; four sons,

Christos, William, Peter, and James; and two daughters, Cynthia and Athena.

Walter John Thomas '47, Cranston, R.I., former engineering assistant with the Providence Gas Co.; June 6. Mr. Thomas served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 54 Valley St., Cranston; and two daughters, Diana and Patricia.

Thomas James Greene, Jr. '48, Corpus Christi, Texas, president of Clubb Testing Service, CGC Well Salvaging Co., and Hatcher Port Iron Works, all of Corpus Christi; July 9. Mr. Greene received an M.B.A. from New York University in petroleum engineering. He served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, 325 Cape Hatteras Dr., Corpus Christi; daughters Kathryn, Janet, and Lorry; and sons Thomas, James, and John.

Arthur Palmer, Jr. '48, Barrington, R.I., president and treasurer of Arthur Palmer, Jr., clothing and sporting goods store at 218 Thayer Street, and varsity tennis coach at Brown from 1950 to 1965; Aug. 31. Mr. Palmer earned his M.A. at Columbia in 1949 and was an instructor in the political science department at Brown for several years. He served in the Air Force for three years during World War II and won the Bronze Star. Art Palmer is recognized as one of Brown's finest tennis players, being ranked third among the East's juniors in 1942 and playing No. 1 singles for Brown following the war. Continuing his tennis activities after college, he and his partner won the Rhode Island Doubles sixteen times in a twenty-year span. In New England competition, he won the singles three times and the doubles on seven occasions. He was a charter member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include five children at 105 New Meadow Rd., Barrington: Victoria, Katherine, Alexandra, Elizabeth, and John. Arthur Palmer's father was the late Dr. *Arthur Palmer* '11 and his uncle was the late *Ralph Palmer* '10.

Hart Nunez Cardozo, Jr. '50, White Bear Lake, Minn., president and founder of Communications, Inc., operator of five AM and two FM radio stations in Minnesota; July 31 in a plane crash in Alaska. Mr. Cardozo was also vice president and part owner of Watermation, Inc., a consulting firm in St. Paul. He had served as a class agent for several years. Survivors are not known.

John Walter Olsen '50, East Providence, R.I.; June 22. Survivors are not known.

Robert Carry Ward '51, Middletown, R.I., head of the Intelligence Department at the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, for the past twenty-six years; Aug. 29. A World War II veteran of the Army Air Force, Mr. Ward was one of the first Newporters made a prisoner of war when he was shot down over Bremen, Germany, in October 1943. He was freed by Soviet Army forces at the end of the war twenty-two months later. At the time of his death, Mr. Ward was a candidate for a master's degree in political science at MIT and the University

of Colorado. Survivors include his wife, Natalie, 9 Bartlett Rd., Middletown; a son, Frank; and a daughter, Ann.

Barbara Taubeneck Gray '53, Great Falls, Va., July 8. Survivors include her husband, *Duncan Gray* '51, 920 Fringetree Rd., Great Falls; two daughters, Jean and Laura; a son, *Duncan, Jr.*; and a sister, *Ellen Taubeneck Curtis* '51.

Barbara Cohen Casselman '55, Edina, Minn., an active member of Brown's National Alumni Schools Program; April 16. Mrs. Casselman was chairwoman of the Edina Environmental Quality Commission and was an officer in the League of Women Voters. She had recently completed an accounting degree program at the University of Minnesota and was preparing for the CPA exams. Survivors include her husband, *Thomas Casselman* '55, 5825 West 61st St., Edina; and two children, *Tobi* '80 and Mark.

Lt. Col. *Wallace Joseph Soltysiak* '55, USAF, program manager at the Rome Air Development Center's Quick Reaction Capability Program, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N.Y.; June 25. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 33 Cambridge St., Providence; and four daughters, Lorrie, Jodi, Tammy, and Heidi.

Dr. *Gilbert Edward Robertshaw* '58, Denver, Colo., chief of surgery at the Air Force Academy; July 23 after he lost control of his car on I-25, north of Denver. Dr. Robertshaw attended the University of South Carolina and was a 1967 graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, where he worked for nine years on organ transplant research. Dr. Robertshaw, a tackle and former captain, was one of Brown's finest linemen of the past quarter century, being named first-team All-Ivy and All-New England, United Press second-team All-East, and honorable mention All-American. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Jean; a son, Scott; and a daughter, Kimberly.

Anne Avedisian Osias '61, Glastonbury, Conn., teacher for eleven years at the Academy School, Glastonbury; July 16. Survivors include her husband, Jonathan Osias, 58 Willieb St., Glastonbury.

Carrying the Mail

Colson's Christianity

Editor: In the January/February *BAM*, I was surprised to read that the University chaplain seemed to miss the main point of Chuck Colson's *Born Again*. He did not pick up the idea that deeper understanding of God's plan for man's life comes only after man has surrendered his will to God's will. In other words, a personal salvation by the sacrificial blood of the perfect Lamb of God must precede a personal relationship with a Holy God (see Leviticus 1).

In the May/June issue, we read of Derek Bok's concern with the current degenerate state of morals and ethics in American society, as expressed at the inauguration of President Swearer.

I see a distinct connection between a man's desire to live in loving harmony with his neighbors and a man's willingness to exchange his self-centeredness for a Christ-centered life of love and service (see John 13).

The Pharisees criticized, while the fishermen surrendered and served along with a hatchet man named Matthew the tax collector. I'm grateful for Chuck Colson's witness to the life-changing power of Jesus Christ.

MARY ANN SMITH '57
Vancouver, B.C.

Catching up

Editor: As usual, I enjoyed your September issue and felt terribly inspired. Then as usual, with no direction in which to channel my inspiration, I felt somewhat let down, as if my classmates and the younger alumni we have all passed me by.

You see, I am an alumna of the fifties. We were expected to stay in school long enough to get married, preferably before the age of twenty-one, to submerge ourselves in marital bliss, and have our first youngsters before the age of twenty-two.

Perhaps we were stupid, with no one to blame but ourselves, but with few exceptions, lemming-like we trooped off into the sea of matrimony to the mass destruction of our earlier dreams, the hopes that we'd nurtured of being the Madame Curies, the Emily Dickinsons, the Isadora Duncans of the future.

Then one day, some of us cried Foul! Enough! And the Women's Movement was born.

It does my heart good to see the young women becoming doctors, lawyers, engineers, and business executives. It's great to see the doors opening . . . but does it come too late for us? After twenty years of minding

the house, husband, and kids, and learning to put ourselves at the bottom of the list, can we change our outlook sufficiently to say, especially to ourselves, "For once, I come first."

It's discouraging to see your peers twenty years ahead of you in business and the professions. Can we catch up? Is it worth the tremendous amount of energy necessary to get out of our ruts and back into the mainstream?

How can the *BAM* and the University help? (After all, we're your children too.)

I would like to see articles about women, in our category, who have made it. Especially women who have made it on their own, not with husbands who are presidents of publishing houses or who are wealthy enough to foot the bill of setting them up in business. Women who have been in the business world or academia since graduation don't qualify either, since overcoming the head start is one of the major problems.

I would like to see the universities take us a bit more seriously . . . so that we'll be able to take ourselves more seriously. I believe we have a great deal to offer, but we also need a great deal of help in finding direction, and especially inspiration to become useful contributors to society.

ANN CHRISTMANN LENZ '57
Cheshire, Conn.

P.S. I believe wives and mothers are "useful contributors to society," too. A poor choice of words, perhaps.

I should have said we would like to become significant contributors in our own unique field of interest. If it's medieval history, that's fine. If it's domestic engineering, that's fine, too.

Despite the rhetoric, I am happily married. I'd like to be happily employed, too.

McClellan and rugby

Editor: No account of Steve McClellan '23, as in your September issue, is complete without once mentioning his zealous affinity for rugby, his lifelong devotion to Zeta Psi, or his electric, ice-blue eyes.

ERIC J. EVANS '79
Campus

Steve McClellan's interest in rugby was mentioned in the September profile. Further mention of his commitment to rugby can be found in the sports section of the October BAM. - Editor

Margaret Stillwell

Editor: The piece about Miss Stillwell (*BAM*, September) was splendid . . . I would appreciate it if you could publish the following clarification.

The Grolier Club is not "an all-male enclave" and Miss Stillwell was not "its first female member." More than a year and a half ago the Grolier Club changed its constitution to admit women with the full rights and privileges of membership. There were three ladies admitted immediately and they constitute the first women members. Two of them have Brown connections: Phyllis Gordan (Mrs. John D. Gordan), a recognized authority on Incunabula, who is a member of the Committee of Management of the Annmary Brown Memorial, and Mary C. Hyde (Mrs. Donald Hyde). With her late husband [Mrs. Hyde] formed the outstanding collection of books and manuscripts about Dr. Samuel Johnson. In 1968 Brown University conferred a Litt. D. on Mrs. Hyde for her contribution to eighteenth-century English scholarship and bibliography.

Miss Stillwell was elected to honorary membership at the annual meeting in January 1977. She is the first woman honorary member, and, if I am not mistaken, she is one of the few, if not the only person, to have been so elected without previously having been a member of the Grolier Club.

THOMAS R. ADAMS
Librarian, The John Carter Brown Library

The Haffenreffer

Editor: I cannot even begin to tell you of the excitement, enjoyment, and satisfaction that I received when I read Anne Diffily's article about the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology (*BAM*, September). I studied under Jane Dwyer as an undergraduate in anthropology and spent two summers and many additional hours working for the museum, researching the Burr's Hill collection, renovating exhibits, repairing artifacts, and in all ways attempting to assist the museum's staff in their dedication to the improvement of the museum's facilities and collections. Jane Dwyer and the Haffenreffer Museum made my years at Brown invaluable and unforgettable.

It was, however, always very disappointing to return to the Brown community and discover the enormous lack of awareness of this institution and all that it has to offer. I want to thank you for your recognition of the Haffenreffer Museum and your excellent presentation of its history, staff, activities, and ambitions. As I am now completing my graduate work in museum studies in Wash-

ington, D.C. (Museum USA!), I have greater respect for the Haffenreffer Museum than ever before. Do I need to say any more? Thank you!

KATHY BILLINGS '75
Washington, D.C.

Road signs

Editor: During my many trips to and through Providence, I have often wondered why there isn't a road sign on either I-95 or I-195 giving the location of Brown. En route from Annapolis, Maryland, to New England, I pass road signs listing exits for Princeton, Rutgers, University of Bridgeport, Yale, and the University of Rhode Island, but no signs for Brown.

With all the prominent Brown graduates in the state of Rhode Island, and especially those in the government, it should be very easy to have the signs approved and installed. Brown certainly could not be hurt from the added free publicity. If any justification for the signs is needed, Brown's historical importance would certainly qualify it as a potential tourist attraction.

BOB THORLEY '71
Annapolis, Md.

Once there were M.B.A.'s

Editor: A University release stating that consideration is being given to the offering of the degree of M.B.E. (master of business economics) leads me to note that Brown once gave the M.B.A. (master of business administration) degree. A total of five such degrees were awarded. Two were given in 1923 and one in 1924. By virtue of the fact that I trailed Bob Russell '23 to the platform in 1925, I became the fifth and last person to get this degree.

Around this time the Department of Economics was also involved with the Providence Chamber of Commerce in operating the Brown Bureau of Business Research.

The chairman of the economics department was Henry B. Gardner and his senior associates were J. P. Adams (later vice president), Ralph Badger, and W. A. Berridge.

HAROLD H. YOUNG '23
Summit, N.J.

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF CLASS ACTION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF SEX DISCRIMINATION SUIT AGAINST BROWN UNIVERSITY

LOUISE LAMPHERE, :
on behalf of herself and :
all other persons :
similarly situated :
v. : C. A. No. 75-0140
BROWN UNIVERSITY, :
ET AL. :

IF YOU ARE A WOMAN WHO HAS APPLIED FOR A FACULTY POSITION AT BROWN UNIVERSITY OR WHO HAS HELD A FACULTY POSITION AT BROWN UNIVERSITY SINCE MARCH 24, 1972, YOUR RIGHTS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS LAWSUIT.

Notice is hereby given under Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that a Consent Decree agreed to by the parties in the above-entitled matter is now pending for approval before the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. This action, a sex discrimination case brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e, was certified as a class action on July 21, 1976, 71 F.R.D. 641 (D.R.I. 1976). The class is defined as follows:

All women who have been employed in faculty positions by Brown University at any time after March 24, 1972, or who have applied for but were denied employment by Brown in such positions after said date; all women who are now so employed; all women who may in the future be so employed or who may in the future apply for but be denied such employment, and which groups of women have been, are being, or may in the future be discriminated against on the basis of their sex by defendant's [Brown University's] practices with respect to hiring, contract renewal, promotion, and tenure.

The Consent Decree establishes general injunctive relief for the class, and provides for the adoption of specific criteria, standards, and procedures for hiring, contract renewal, promotion, and tenure of faculty at Brown University. It also provides for affirmative action to be exercised in faculty employment and for goals and timetables designed to increase the representation of women on the faculty. A five-member Affirmative Action Monitoring Committee will be established to implement and enforce the provisions of the Decree.

I.

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT TO CONSENT DECREE

Any class member wishing to object to

the terms of the proposed Consent Decree must notify in writing, within thirty (30) days of the date of mailing or publication of this Notice, the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, Federal Building, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903. If such notice of objection is received, a hearing will be held. The purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the proposed settlement of this action should be approved by the Court under Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. If so approved, the proposed settlement would become incorporated into a consent order issued by the Court and would be binding on all parties, including class members as defined above.

II.

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO CLAIM BENEFITS OF THE DECREE

Notice is also given that if the proposed Consent Decree is approved by the Court, any class member who believes that she was treated discriminatorily based on sex in hiring, contract renewal, promotion, and or tenure, or in any other term and condition of employment at Brown University, may give notice that she desires to avail herself of the benefits of the Decree.

SUCH CLAIM MUST BE FILED WITH THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICER OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, Rhode Island, 02912, within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Notice by mail or within forty-five (45) days after the date of last publication of this Notice, whichever is later. Such claim shall be determined according to the procedures of the Consent Decree, which establishes a maximum of \$400,000 for payment of all claims to class members.

If you are a member of the class, you may obtain a copy of the proposed Consent Decree by writing to the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island at the above address. Any person who wishes to know whether she is a class member or wishes to obtain further information concerning the rights of class members or claims for relief may contact the following attorneys, who have been designated by the Court as attorneys for the class:

Milton Stanzler, Esquire
Jordan Stanzler, Esquire
Abedon, Stanzler, Biener, Skolnik & Lipsey
220 South Main Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Telephone: 401-861-5700

This notice should not be understood as an expression of any opinion by the Court as to the merits of any claims or defenses in this lawsuit, or as to the merits of the proposed Consent Decree. Its sole purpose is to advise you of this lawsuit so that you may decide what steps to take in relation to it.

